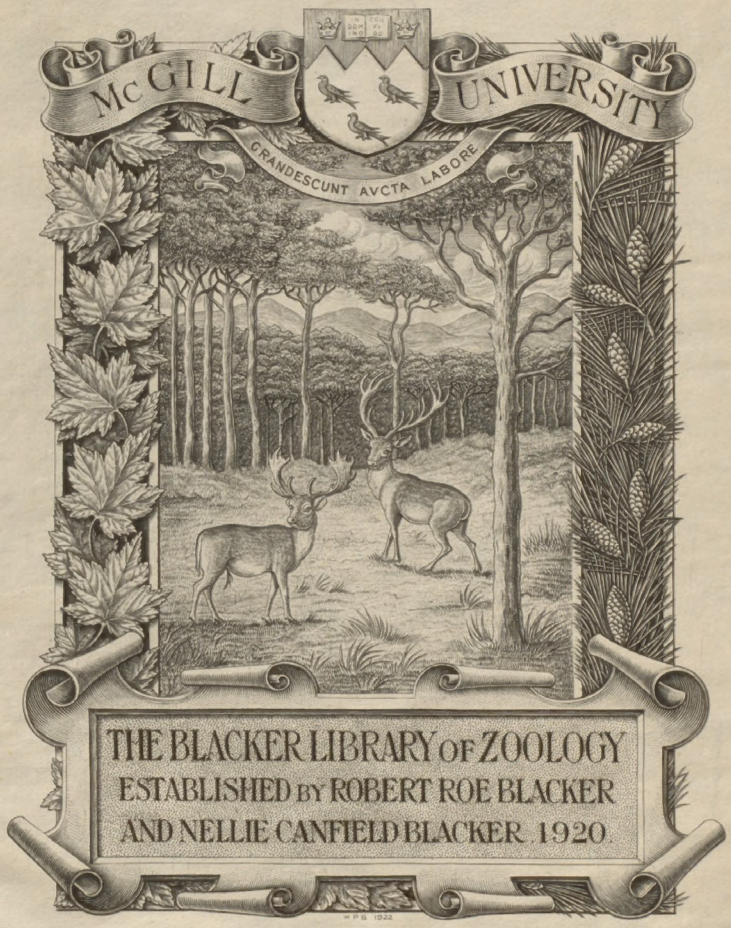
MS. Supplement
to Jerdon's Birds of
India



Supplement to the
Birds of India

No. 1

Talio Cariamus

Blacker Special

W. & W. (Jan. 16/25)

Feb. 16/25

1. Vulture monachus.

My no nests are in the upper part of the Dab - Hanian & pt. of the Panjab - in the cold weather - Breeds occasionally on the outer range of hills & lands on trees - One killed near Sirsa was 44 inches long, ext 9 ft. 2 inch long 32 cere ash blush a mauve colour - ~~[illegible]~~ bill flesh white -.

Genus Gyps.

Mr. Hume considers that true G. fulvus does not occur on the Himalayas but is there replaced by an allied species viz. he names Gyps himalayensis - It is never so pale as ~~fulvus or the~~ the true fulvus

Dimensions 46 lt 9 inches - length - expanse 108 - 114 - wing 28½ - 31 - tail 15 - 17

tarsus 4 1/4 – 5 – med. toe 4 1/4 – 4 1/2 –
claw 1 1/2 to 2 (along the curve); bill
3.3. to 3.7 – Legs & feet pearly
white –

Mr Hume
sees only on the hills – but he has
another large Vulture viz. he
considers distinct from the last, which
not only frequents the plains, but breeds
there, as he found it breeding at Bahore

This one he names

3rd – Gyps fulvescens, Hume

Length 41 to 47 inches. exp. 94 – 102
W. 27 – 29 – Tail 12 – 13 tars. 3 1/2
to 4 – med. toe 4 1/2 – claw 1.3 – bill
at gape 3 – weight 14 – 17 lbs

This Vulture will I think prove to be

Hume says Nov 1869

a large bird - much bigger than G. indicus, or V. calvus, resembling G. fuchsus, but of a dull reddy-bay colour with conspicuous narrow pale pedicel stripes to the feathers beneath, a short stout bill like that of G. bengalensis -

the same as Gyps Rüppellii – I believe it also to have been the large Vulture obtained by me on the edge of the Northern ghauts above Candeish viz. I called Vultur indicus in my Catalogue – It corresponds nearly in dimensions – ~~[illegible]~~ so [illegible] – It was probably also this species ~~Gyps indicus~~ which I found ~~I have given rather large dimensions to this species which~~ breeding on the rocks at Ajunteh, & not the true indicus – At that time I was only acquainted with one large brown Vulture in addition to the young G. bengalensis & considered it to be the true indicus.

our bird has the legs & feet fleshy yellow & the
talons fleshy white —

** bill 12 tail feathers.

5. Feet long-claw sec. –

(4

Fixed scales, sides of tarsi ft 3 ft. 1 –

I found the bullfinch breeding in December in Bengal – & with giving attendance to an unwatchly house cry – in capital.

Powder puffs boas &c &c are manufactured in Calcutta from the down of the cotton bolters. It is doubtful if the bullfinch does occur in Africa see Ibis 1865 p. 339

6. Neophron percnopterus, David in

Considered distinct from the African species (by Blyth) as true N. percnopterus, which has the common feathers of the tail black, the rest reddish yellow, & the claws black – It is also a larger bird & with comparatively stronger tarsi and ~~claws~~ toes –

the species is found throughout the north-western Himalayas up to a height of at least 9000 feet & is often seen hunting along with the Lammergeyer.

7. Gypaetus barbatus.

The bearded Vulture of the Himalayas is stated to be identical with the African individuals specimens from the Alps being somewhat paler in colour.

I have measured one 4.9 inches long and 9 ft. 4 in. expanse. Mr. Hume tells me the largest he has measured was 10 feet from tip to tip.

This fine Vulture is exceedingly common in most of our hill stations in the N.W. Himalayas, most numerous where there are

Mr. Brooks states that a rabbit-yard at Alaska was visited by one of them with a rabbit after rabbit carried off

Commissariat depots or European troops stationed from the greater abundance of offal & refuse in such places which formerly this Vulture chiefly feeds on. At Landour it is very common & quite fearless of man often perching overhead within a few yards. In bill structure and habits I consider the Gypaetos most nearly allied to Neophron, and Mr. Hume has informed me that he has known it like that bird feed on human excreta. Away in the interior of the hills indeed it is stated to carry off pheasants, chakor partridges &c and occasionally young lambs &c. I much doubt the stories of its having large animals off cliffs. I found it in considerable numbers frequenting cliffs on the left bank of the Ganges, not far from Hardwar.

G. occidentalis of the Pyrenees &c is identical with barbatus according to Gurney, whilst G. meridionalis which is the same as G. meridionalis is a very distinct species — In the Appendix p. xl MS. I corrected the misplacement of the scientific names of the Condor Sarcorhamphus gryphus, and the King Vulture S. papa — Besides the four species of Turkey Buzzards alluded to in the text, p. 97, there is a very large species Cathartes californianus.

8. Falco peregrinus –

The Indian Shaheen is allowed by all to be the same bird as the Peregrine of Europe – The living birds I have had in my possession procured in the Punjab appeared to me smaller than those procured on the Malabar coast of India – I see that the Peregrine is stated occasionally to breed in trees – See Tomes, &c. This must be a very unusual occurrence I suspect –

9. Falco peregrinator –

This fine falcon is stated by Schlegel to be very nearly related to Falco melanogenys Lorentzen (melanogenys, found of Australia, & is said to extend also into Malayana – but bird in the Kala Shahin of some falconers, the Bith Lohe of Kinder falconers in Nepal –

(and indeed sunder) in the case

of the Tarantula, see P. Index p.

It is evidently more rare in the N. W. Himalayas than ~~[illegible]~~ Falco babylonicus, but according to Major Doline Radclyffe extends as far as Murree & not to Peshawur. This gentleman, ~~[illegible]~~ the most practical Falconer in India, states that in the hills near Murree it feeds much on Pigeons, also on Chukor, and the peculiar the curious fact (tho' I have also noticed with birds) of other total failures of their prepared baits at birds.

We have just recently obtained the eggs

L. pellegrinoides Temm. P. C. 479
(from Africa)

Falco babylonicus

(F. peregrinoides Gray, Hodgson, Coll.
Kharesani Shahi of Hindu falconers –
Shahin generally of falconers about Lahore &
neighbouring parts – Safeid Shahin, or Kalsi
Shahin of falconers according to Major D. Radcliffe

This I find to be the Shahin of falconers in
the Panjab generally – about Umritsar, Lahore
& Kapurthala – I obtained it above first at
Umritsar, and find that it extends as far as
Delhi at all events near which city one of my
falconers captured an adult – It breeds
according to Radcliffe near Murree – & I believe
that some falcons that I saw close to Kalapani
in the Jalori valley in June 1864 belonged
to this species & that it was breeding in

that neighbourhood — It belongs to the Peregrine group & not to the Kestrels as Major Radclyffe long ago pointed out to me before I had seen it — It is still very highly coloured by the feathers now taking, but Radclyffe says that it is valued at Pembroke — One I had learned was flown at Pachelgar, Flower — Radclyffe states that an old bird Sr. Ian mentioned some time in the possession of Lt. Griffiths Kells Rock Castle — Mallard, Teal Plover & all Pachelgar

An adult female in my possession in the 2nd year that died had the head deep surface (some of the feathers centred with slaty brown) and a line from the eye to the nape also surface; upper plumage generally ashy, each feather bounded with dark slaty & edged pale surface grey; the rump a clearer ashy blue, with the dark markings

[2] including checks [1] in the Sessa district

[3] The bird measured 17 1/2 inches; exp. 41 inches 7 1/4 - & weighed 1 lb 14 oz.

somewhat arrow-shaped; tail slaty with a tinge of rufous & tipped with the same; bare orb rufescent white; bar the skin & throat; a few small black specks on the lower part of the breast and abdomen; flanks & wing coverts narrowly barred with dusky brown; thigh coverts with small arrow-shaped marks; quills & tail beneath dusky brown with pale rufous bands on the inner webs only of the quills. Bill yellow; bill blackish black at the tips; legs & feet yellow. Length 17 inches; extent 41; wing 12; tail 6½; middle toe & claw nearly 2½.

A very fine female in possession of Hanie Esq. killed ~~near Kelgate~~ differed from the one just described in having the whole of the under parts rufescent with very few markings except on the lower abdomen thigh coverts & flanks, and the upper parts tinged with rufescent; the head marked exactly as in the figure in the Hist. 3

A young bird in ~~second~~ early shaded first year's plumage has the whole upper parts dull brown the chin & throat white & partially extends on the sides of the neck; breast pale isabelline with longitudinal streaks of brown; tail darker brown with pale isabelline bands -

I see no appreciable difference from our bird in the figure from Temminck quoted above -

Jy. Jadel Birds of Asia - pt. XX pl

bdy Jad. Sketches - ~~Bee~~ ~~Birds~~

By age the bat becomes very pale slaty; but the red lead becomes slightly paler, but the surface color of the breast is maintained or even becomes deeper. Sandbyffe states, that he has seen some with the lead as red as that of the Toronté, Falco Mexicana.

10. Falco sacer.

Since writing the first volume of the Birds of America I have seen many specimens of this fulcon, and many trained ones in my possession. I have found them very, very much in the amount of white on the head. One of the most characteristic points is the long tail marked with considerable spots rather than bars, & the wings are not so

Sarney says that the wide <u>Sacar</u> is very like the Sugar

long as the tail. Some have the head feathers of the
much ruffled with reddish instead of
white, or reddish brown; and certain individuals
have the upper plumage very rufous & somewhat barred
giving a sort of Kestrel like colour - such are the
birds figured by Wolf in his Zoological sketches -
A similar one was described to me by Major
Radclyffe some years ago. This officer told me
distinct head & in general the feathers of the
back are plain -

A male that died in my possession was
19 ¼ inches long; wing 13 ½; tail 8; mid.
toe & claw 1 ⅞ - A female was 22
inches long. 19; wing 15 ¾; tail 9;
tarsus 2; mid. toe with claw 2 ½ - weight
2 lb. 2 oz -

The Cherrug falcon comes into the Punjab & Eastern
part of the western parts of the N.W. provinces
in considerable numbers, and in suitable
place common in the western & southern districts
Jerseyfalcons ~~for~~ caught in the vicinity of Lahore
& still more I understand near Ferozepore
~~& below Ferozepore~~ towards the desert country
and ~~still more~~ in yet greater numbers all along
the frontier from Hot Mardan, Peshawar
& along the Indus, in Hazara - & along the
Sulemanee range of mountains - It does not
however appear to breed in the vicinity, but
does so in Afghanistan - I have seen it
near Ferozepore & Jhelum - but I should doubt
near Sirsa where on one occasion I saw
four birds - It is stated by falconers
to feed much on the Sandra lizard common

in these districts - If a few straggles
are met with east as far I am told as
Lockhead -

The Osprey is ~~also~~ flown chiefly at the Heron
but also at Hares - & occasionally at the
Kookoo (Gnus caerea) - & the the Heron -
I had one trained for the Hare & had killed
one or two with it, when one morning I flew
it at some Kookoo - Five or six Gnus the
large Gnus antigone were feeding close by
the Kookoo, & on their rising rose with them
and being in the rear of the others the falcon
came up with them first tackled one &
brought it to the ground On my riding up I
found the little falcon clinging to the large
Hare which was in vain endeavouring to make

off, or the primary antagonist by weight & feat & dismounted & secured the prize, they falconers considered this a great feat.

After the Arabian the flight is often very prolonged for 20 or 30 miles & occasionally the hawk escapes altogether. The dog is usually slipped when a hare is the game, which the falcon strikes repeatedly, occasionally letting it off the ground, so that it falls an easy prey to the dog even when he is not a very fast one. The falcon rarely holds the hare but does so sometimes: & the falcons are usually slipped without a dog. The Charagh or inferior kite is speed & courage to the Shaheen but in the Royal appears to be a greater favorite with falconers than that little

the bird – The Sakar I may here state
the Arabic word for falcon – it then
applying the Falcon for a native of the
Arabs of Northern Africa –

The Sakar is stated to breed occasionally on
rocks the general on trees – The eggs figured
in the Ibis 1st vol were obtained not in
Africa as I erroneously stated p. 30 but in the
Dobraschka –

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Falco Lanarius – L. – Fig. Gould Birds
The Lanner falcon of Aristotle.

I see it stated by Gould in his Birds of
Africa that the falcon extends to the
Cape – might therefore be included
in the Birds of Africa – It must however

Suppl. Pt 1
to
Hume

no 1 –

Frame gain diameter of largest bird a
45. lg. 32 extn. 118. – wt. nearly 20 lbs
core maroon – under skin of back creamy white
a rose flush – legs creamy white –
the pair of birds in some of the hills. but
nests & eggs not obtained –

no 2.

Female bird on tree – laying an second egg
pale greenish white – The same gain of
the Nilgiri forest of Nawab Bhaccar Gadh
same as the Bhaccar of S. India or gain
in any with light red & white & beneath the
a bare thigh patch –
Largest spec. noted of Frame 33 extn. 88
Bey 24 – wt. 11 lbs

no 3 –

Frame under the our Himalaya in bird
to the district – far named it. of Himalayan

in the other barrels the general colour is that of the black & train of Bafhas commandos -

Marshall shot are 57 inches - wt. 19 lb -

He does not give his reason however for particular the points on which it differs. Iris of target 49. exp. 110. W. 81. T. 17 tars. 4.8 M. tar 4.3 ch claw along curve 1.9. Bill pale horny green. Gape at lips case pale brown. Head & neck of white, pale brownish grey. Back color. Feet dirty pearly white, a greenish white.

Confined to the Himalayas

3 Gyps fulvescens

The Bay vulture.

~~Head~~ Neck well clad with white down. Crest a warm wood brown, a brownish rufous brown. Below wet rufous brown, bay, a dull chestnut, conspicuously white shafted by the very target 47. W. 29.5. exp. 106 & 18 ch. ruff of brown rufous brown dotted paler. Quills feathered in front for nearly half the length. Young birds are paler. It is essentially

of the Valleys of the desert, in habitat the bare of Patches of the N.W. provinces & Bengal – breeding in trees & laying one pale blue-white egg –

I think that this is my ~~perfectly~~ perfectly pure at J. Hume suggests Adam's G. indicus & perhaps the one that I saw in the pattern photos near Ajmeeth, referred to in my Catalogue as D. indicus, for G. pedoxus & the Himalayan representative does not according to Hume descend to the plains –

4. G. indicus

according to Hume the greatest length of the intestine is 40 – ft. 92 – lb. 23 – T.W. – for 4 – med. tree 41 do class 1.45 –

G 5 – G. bengalensis –

I have cannot help thinking that I inadvertently the young of this bird had in mind when G. indicus – My description may be somewhat faulty but it was taken from a young bengalensis apparently – indeed Mr H. himself says p. 25 that the indicus differs from young bengalensis in the comparative absence of fulvous centering, as the feathers of the under parts which are inconspicuous – Cf the figure of the young in Gray, Headwater Ill. S. G. –

The egg is dull white, or pyriform white occasionally blotched & clouded –

Sex of Hera i Largest 87 – to 24. Sept. 88.
Wt. 13 lbs.

Arab. rakhna

7. 6 -

Eggs usually 2 - differing much in shape & colour
color varies from pure greyish or drab white with
minute brown specks to an uniform deep but dingy
blood red -

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This bird is the Hebrew 'Rachamah'
translated fish-eagle - but belongs to the
Neophron percnopterus -

J. G. Gadsden -

2 eggs - pale salmon buff mottled pale
red & occasionally blotched & clouded with pale
reddish brown - Capt. Cooke also obtained
two eggs - the offer Tayal by and Rawle
Pindi in his account of the nest & eggs also
notices the affinity to Neophron - as does
by piece of cloth in the nest - & Hume says
also by the color of the eggs -

Mr. Thomson also has discussed this bird very carefully & with its over taking being found very habitually been on Cows, its name in Provincial being Stare shot or Bonehacker & that occasionally it drops large bones on rocks to break them —

This bird in pelas on the header of Hebrews translated all Spiritage.

See flagged bird Hom. 49 — exp. 110 v. 16 w. 34 J. 25 — Tous 47 ~~pas~~ bird. high pale cage — or chaw cob

No 8 7. pacepiece

I must really doubt this bird breeding in our limits — Had it done so near Peterborough it would certainly not have escaped Sharpe Deluxe Handbook notice —

see p. 54 2nd Paper

I have never seen a Skaheen in the South of India Pattern are invariably rather dark coloured on Skaheen, the Breast being occasionally pure white –

No 9. Falco peregrinator

Really Mr. Hume in criticising my origin of the word Koela or Koeler for the male of this bird as coming (—robbing a corruption of Pers Kehi has forgotten the ~~origin of the~~ names of other male falcons derived from the female — Chargh : Chargela Doori — Doorela —

Glir — F. atricaps —

I doubt this species being the one "most commonly known as the Shaheen in Upper India, at any rate in the Himalayas" (Hume p. 55) — the F. babylonicus being apparently a much more common & generally spread bird — I never saw a specimen that I am aware of till

the one in Mr. Hume's collection. I suspect it is the bird referred to by Major Delme Radcliffe in the Field some few years ago ~~as that~~ I be I believe thought to be the peregrinoides stating that it resembled the Shaheen more than the Shikra or babylonicus. The whole head nape cheek stripe, sides of neck are black forming one unbroken cap – showing no separate cheek stripe. The rest of the upper parts are a clear Peregrine slaty blue closely & conspicuously barred with darkish slaty. Beneath it is more so nearer as peregrinator & has the thigh coverts & under wing-coverts closely thickly narrowly barred. Length 17 being procured near Dumungalla

J. – A female measured 18, W 13.5

J. 6.5 – Shot near Dhurumsalla

and Mr Stone has got the eggs of a rich
brick red colour here & there faintly blotched
& spotted with darker & a few bold blotches
& spots of the deepest liver colour, most of them
with a white spot.

10. J. Sacer.

When I wrote my account of this bird
I had never seen a specimen there being
none in the Museum Asiatic Society, &
I took my measurements from various
sources which are undoubtedly not
correct. I much doubt its breeding in
Cashmere. I never saw her head of it
there, though they take numbers of the Bag
in several districts on their coming southward
from their breeding grounds. I still have
no I doubt their breeding in any part of

India paper as supported by Mr Thompson
~~that~~ these being sold for 16s in October
and before the 15th or 20th) at Carisbrooke
being taken in the neighbourhood, but all
here and attested by case from the north, or
N. west - being still more abundant &
easily procured (for that) yrs I am told)
in an N.W. position -

11 - 7 - Upper

Occasionally breeds on rocky or earthy
cliffs, tho' usually on trees - The eggs are
usually reddish brown with a yellowish brown
thickly speckled & spotted all over with a darker
& richer shade - but they are very variable
& have been doubtful of the wing here
exceeding the length of 15½ inches, and
inquired that it might have been a

for since I have seen this bird I have a
clear

unfriendly — but I fear that Hume has got the worst of the argument — I give his legend dimensions of feathers. L 19 — exp. 45 — br. 26 cy — b. 15 — T. 9 —

17. 7. Babylonicus Penguin

Hume I doubt this belonging to the ~~Common~~ Penguin about Mr Mytton supposition as offered to Mr Sclater's opinion of the bird when first described by him — I quite agree with Mr Mytton & Major Delme Radcliffe had long ago (in Spiritola) pointed this out to me — The so called Falcon stated at the time that the penguin group bothered, the desert falcon now for the fourth time penguinus — penguinalis babylonicus = atriceps — To the latter the latter = Leggar —

Saffloweed Seed of India
Pl. 2 –
Yellow – Helianthus

be a very rare bird here, and as far as
I know is not known to the native followers
of the Prophet —
Eid Deser.

V. Micans, Hanne

this is nearly constant except for a very faint
spine with equally dark color of the sides of head,

In Mr Hume's collection are the following

Schlegel – J. 1¼ yrs –

2 Sates ♂ ♀ W 14½ T 8¾ mt. 2 1 L over
♂ – 13½ (1¼) 8 1 8/12 L in the Sates
tail spotted at base – underneath –

Lower –
♀ W 12¾ – T 7 10/12 mt. 1 9/12.
♂ 12¼ – T. 6 10/12 –

—

A young ♂ specimen – underneath
beneath – dark stripe rather wide.
Spots – breast & flanks large
& blue edged and isabell – tail
faint pale bands & broad tips.

7. alphaeus. Tarsicaudus – barbarus
like cervicales – differs in slate tail
more opaque various tail below – third
broad under – ♀ W. 13 10/12 – T 7 1/12
♂ 11 3/4 – T. 6 3/4

of

...s are
...L over
...L in the Sates
...the head –
...face, cheek –
...ff – flanks
...all the
...quills dark
...broad tips
...below distinct
...very in the
...breast &
...at pale
...stripe in
...under
...ts & t.c.
...& dark
...was 1 2/12

7

plain
space with

In Mr Hume's collection are two falcons that I cannot refer to any species one it belongs to the type of true falcons & was obtained on the hills near Kilmorack in the Beauly valley —

The following is a brief account of the bird — Whole head, nape & back of neck — velvety; face, cheeks — stripe down sides of neck; upper plumage velvety, very inconspicuously slate all the feathers barred narrowly with dark key — quills dark slaty; tail slate slaty blue with a dark broad tip & several narrow incomplete darker bars; lores white & on the chin, side of forehead & the throat, depending in the heart shape; & the flanks, thigh coverts & lower tail-coverts, upper part, marked with pale slaty blue, with fewer narrow arrow-shaped dark markings in the centre of breast, on abdomen & thigh coverts & under tail-coverts &c. Bill equal in length the tail: length about 15 inches — W. 11¼; tail 5¼; tarsus 1½

If these two T. Maratensis may be considered by some as being age of T. fuscipennis – but I strongly suspect T. micrurus, which I take to be the Javali bird, & Hindu falconer to be the same in this bird, Mr. Hume's –

77 – T. ~~Maratensis~~ – 21 – 787 = T. fuscipennis –

This falcon resembles the F. babylonicus except in the colour of the head & neck & in the wave of crossbeat black stripe – I say it doubtful that feais supposing the specimen described to be a male – ~~It~~ It most resembles the descriptions of Falco barbarus. Major Doble Radcliffe long ago wrote me that he had seen another falcon at Cairo also, but both probably J. he considered perhaps to be two Falco peregrinoides – Perhaps it comes the same as this bird –

Hodgson in list of Nepal Falcons – had as follows –

1 – F. lanarius – No 29 Hidemings = peregrinus

2 F. barbarus – ~~788~~ nos 44, 45 & 788

3 F. minerus – 821 – Jawali Rake

4 – F. peregrinoides – 667 – 682 = babylonicus

5 F. sultaneus – 681 – = F. peregrinator

6 – F. milvipes – = F. sacer –

one tide of my journey to

The Australian falcons mentioned by me p. 33 as belonging to the Jerfalcons, belong to a very different & peculiar division of Falcons —

13. Hypotriorchis subbuteo —
The Hobby

Dr. Stoliczka found a pair at Peshawar & in the Salt Range in August & he considers are probably breeding there —

15. Hypotriorchis concolor
The Merlin

I have obtained this little falcon in the Punjab near Delhi in ~~November~~ October & December, & it is stated not to be very rare — My specimens were compared for practice of falconry, & I had had another trained — It is the Regia a total incumbent of falconry in Punjab, & the Dowsi &

Doorelè of Hindustan ~~[illegible]~~ falconers, both which
seemed have applied in the Barr of India to
the Holly, but undoubtedly on erroneous information,
I doubt the Merlin occurring far South — whilst
the Holly occurs throughout the peninsula —
It was called by some Hindustani falconers Dhuli, a name
also given to the mare offered N. vespertinus —
In the Punjab the Merlin is chiefly seen at the
Hospitals occasionally at Sirsa —

4th 19 Tinnunculus alaudarius
The Kestril —
Breeds throughout the N.W. Himalayas —

19. Erythropus vespertinus.
The Red legged falcon
Skin Two forms of this pretty little falcon are
recorded; the one from Central India has been

described as Lamidonsis & is beautifully figured in the Mis for 1866 p. 119 — I have not had an opportunity of examining a fresh specimen, but I consider that the Indian one will probably turn out to be the same —

~~Hiero melanocephalus Hyth~~

~~Jas~~

~~The Hum figure folio~~

~~Dorsal — Mane Hoffs prominent Hair; forehead dark brown, plumage with the wings white~~

21 - Astur palumbarius -

The goshawk.

A few birds find their way to the plains in the ~~winter~~ Punjab during winter - I heard of one that was taken near Kapurthala - I also saw a pair evidently breeding in a wood in the Sherang valley beyond Kheri at about 12,000 ft. of elevation, but I fancy any few breed so far south - In the end of winter they come in even to some of the lower hills in the interior, & are taken in large nets hung between two trees -

22. Astur trivirgatus -

I had one young one brought me at Darjeeling in 1863 said to have been taken from a nest on a tree - This is more correct to the habits of a goshawk than breeding on rocks as stated by Layard, but

on native authority –

24. Accipiter Nisus – of the Hawk-tribe breeds on the higher ~~hills~~ ranges according to my observations – I killed it at Sulenang at 10,000 ft (Mountain interior of the) in July – it ~~is~~ is in the forests of the hills, but by no means common – Mr Hodgson says it is more common on the lower hills than in the interior, I preserve the nests either my own in the year – or in Captivity during the breeding migration for I doubt its breeding in such localities –

24 bis Accipiter gularis Schlegel
n. insecticide Sl.

I obtained one specimen & saw other of what I believe to be this species hawk in the upper pt. of the Kathay valley in July & August 1864.

However whether my specimen was a female or not this species must be added to the Indian Fauna as Schlegel himself has ~~seen~~ identified a specimen ~~from~~ Nepal –

My specimen differed from A. vivens in the more
contracted tail of the other parts for an adult
in the chin & throat being white with a central
streak & some faint lateral streaks; in the fore
legs & more distinct arrow bars on the abdomen
& for its somewhat smaller size — length of a

6

Dr. Pelzeln's coffered specimen of A. pulchra
from his description appears more like A. vivens —
It may have been the next species

24 Ter. Accipiter melanochlaenus Dr. Hume

Descr. The Dark grey Sparrow hawk

Juvenile — Above rich dark glossy green with
brown; with a conspicuous white eyebrow extending
towards the nape

Hodgson Mss indicates 5 species which of Nepaul birds - including Muscicapa badia, Accipiter virgatus & A. virgatus - His two other species are A. fringillaroides, no 660 of his drawings - & Ac. affinis, Drawings no 35 -, according to information recently given to me by Mr. Hodgson - I should like Mr. Blyth to examine these drawings carefully - It is possible that they may represent A. gularis - & this dark species of Mr. Hume's cat.

Accipiter nisoides –

Adult

Specimen of this pretty little hawk from the Himalayas are much paler than any that I have obtained in the South of India & have the barring of the plumage less marked & defined. It is very common throughout the whole range of the Himalayas from Darjeeling to Simla. I did not hear of it in Kashmir –

16. Aquila Orientalis –

I saw this magnificent Eagle on occasionally in the upper part of the Sutlej valley & then always at great elevations 12–15,000 ft but in Ladak at 10–11,000 ft it is by no means rare – It preys much on

A young state of this Eagle noticed by Mr
Brooks in Ibis for 68 — & I saw the
specimen — very pale throughout except for
crown & tail — left on head & below — except
on shoulders — Mr. B. in ignorance of the
a distinct species but this I doubt —

Tetraogallus himalayensis & Lerwa -



27. Aquila imperialis

Hodgson writes that his A. villata (not villata) is distinct from imperialis (his nipalensis), & Mr Hume inclined to agree with him. I have not sufficient materials for to expect in this point. Blasius I may state gives bifasciata (Gray & Hb. = A. villata) as distinct from imperialis —

28. Aquila nævia

Many African travellers speak of this species preying poultry. It is I think more probable that they meant Aquila naevioides, the Indian representative of that species for this habit especially —

and moreover Mr Blanford who has
recently visited the true A. maculata in
Abyssinia insists on their distinctness — stating
that the tibiae spurs are constantly larger in the
African species —
The Eagle says Mr. Brooks fires its beak with
great boldness —

but it is also probable that A. ravida is at times also addicted to robbing other birds of their prey — Chiefly feeds on frogs! —

29. Aquila fulvescens

Among other reasons for considering the Abdim bird distinct from the African species I may state that Rüppell's figure of your ravoides represents a much more albescent bird than any of your Abdim example I have seen —

30 Aquila bastata

Rüppell remarks that the high or wall figure in our Hodgson's drawings — & that in expression & colouration it resembles ~~[illegible]~~ ravida but is much less robust & with smaller bill & feet —

# Aquila pennata

I find that the mass of evidence is against my belief in the white tailed bird being the young one & I can not now bring forward any argument or proof to the contrary. All I can say is that when I was in the habit of procuring numerous specimens of Eagles in Southern India where it is particularly common I was led to conclude that the white plumaged bird was the young one, & my impression is that I in more than one case found young dark feathers springing amidst the white wool. But the young with ~~dark~~ brown plumage beneath being scarcely in two instances at least recorded as

The nest is a large mass of sticks, generally lined with
Brooks says with green leaves —

on a high clay cliff overhanging a river —

He describes the nest taken at Diff. localities
Nos (69/143 & 70) The eggs were two in number —
Wilson
near all white, or white about green, the other
blotched, spotted very finely but thickly towards large end
with pale reddish brown — Of the females
procured measured 19 inches in length & were
70 in expanse & weighed close on 6 lb —
Mr. Brooks states the baby hawk-head on trees —

Fleischmann considered blue the false
calyptera, Raffles & Hill accordingly stand
as Linnaeus calyptera

as near as possible

taken from the text I must pass my an
inspection —

Nisectus Borelli

I found an equi-filter fine leafe at
Topsgalead near Dublin on a hub
wall tree pressing out of the text wall there —
Mr Hume had also discovered the same
root — Nobeare taken the effect —
Limnaterus colopteles
Sphyrotes

I do not see in what respect Fyllers Sp.
andamanensis differs from the genus of
Fyllers leafe — Mr Moore's character
agrees, as also with the situation of the genus
had as described in my text — i.e. —

36 Lanioparus sikkimensis

Mr Hume states that the Sikkim specimens I shall not call a gray as appearance with the Himalayan bird is very distinct. The bird in my cabinet is U.P. Himalayan winter. Dehra Doon & other parts adjacent with hills in the cold weather.

37 Lanioparus Kioneri

Spizaetus cirrhatellus (and Jard. & Selby Ill. Orn. pl. 66) is considered with more probability that this bird. It is stated by Gray to occur also in Java.

Gray Spizaetus bonaerensis (Fisch. & Sal. B. Ara pt XVI) is considered that the same as Mr Hume's Sp. albogiger, & that also is Wallace's Sp. kanus.

38. Circaetus gallicus

This is now considered to be the Accipiter hypoleucos, Pallas & will therefore stand as Circaetus hypoleucos.

39 bis. Spilornis bacha, Daudin (7 Vide, Amf. -- Spilornis philippensis Mayr & Spilornis Sylter.

The Crested Serpent Eagle

Sexes. Much smaller than S. bacha — the crest less developed & with less black; the black subterminal band on the tail more broad & the other markings different.

It appears now settled that the small

Indeed recorded of Ceylon & Southern India
in the same as the Bandicoot & Madagascar
bird - It is the species common throughout
the Malabar forests - I cannot say how
far north it extends but in the Deccan
near Doulatabad towards the edge of the
northern plain the large bird certainly is
the common species & the first I shot in that
vicinity certainly surprised me by its great
size compared with those I had previously seen -
It appears that S. cherla stated by Jerdon
also to occur on the Bandicoot has not
been sent from that locality as was
stated by Capt. Beavan, but corrected by Mr.
Sunney; & Layard's statement of cherla occurring
in Ceylon is also doubted by the same ~~gentleman~~
excellent authority -

The Triple ~~[illegible]~~ lines its nest with green leaves

It may be here noted that ~~the genus~~ Hespe-
ro thera cachinnans, alluded to p. 44, is
considered undoubtedly to be very better proofs.

40. Pandion haliaetus

The two species from America & Australia
offered
P. cardinalis, & P. [illegible], are
both considered by Swainson identical with the
European Osprey.

41. The Haliaetus falcoveder is now
considered to be identical with H. leucocephalus
of Pallas, & will then stand as

Haliaetus leucocephalus. — H.
cinereus, sing. represents the young bird from the nest,
not after the first moult, as erroneously stated
by me l.c. p. 83 — & the tail measures
as much as 12 to 13 inches — The bill is

Settlement to
Birth of Hedin
No 12

being Certificate of 1 & 2 — per
Hume

13. Hypotriorchis subbuteo

number of these may be seen in company hawking for insects in various parts of the Himalayas – Mr. Thorpe who appears to have observed it more frequently than most field naturalists – says he never saw one take a bird in the wild state – He further states that many are taken in the cold weather in the plains, & trained to fly at the Harpe, and also at Dicruras macrocercus which from their undulatory flight – are very difficult for the little Falcon to strike – Dr. Jerdon has stated the native name by wh. the Hobby is known as I suspect the Merlin is more frequently taken & trained than the Hobby –

to mention

I omit the white tufts to the tail of the male bird.

15 - Lithofalco aesalon

The Hirundinidae were often bred in Doorie the male Dourela -

16 - Lithofalco chicquera

The eggs are described by Hume as varying in colour usually 4 - pale pellucid brown with few marks. - he only confirm dark brownish red drawing mottled with darker red -

Measurement of a fine female - length 13.5 exp 27.25 - B. 8.62 ; T. 6.13. Wt. 8.5 oz -

17. Tinnunculus alaudarius

Mr. Hume states a pair of doubtfully to my note on the bird breeding on May Isle & Sulphey? Capt Cole found an egg on Laid - 27th May, & 3 on 5th June - Then and then the young birds have left the nest?

In my description I should say that the
lower & median canals are continuous and
the pseudo canals blind ends.

18. Scythropus cerciris.

The measurements of a fresh female are as follows – Hab. near Cannon in the Kalgoorlie – L 13. exp. 28.5. W 9.75 – T. 6.75 –

19. Scythropus perforatus

Why Lea Mr. Hume here departed from his usual rule & take a name from Lutton etc. to which people attached no meaning at all? – in preference to the one given by Gyllenhal in the Genera & Species Curculionidum –

Mr. Lea's description of its habits is very a great departure of facts is offered to that of most observers & which I think be exceptional – the female is reported at all events is stated to be <u>amenorrhoeic</u> –

20. Hierax sitolmus -

Mr. Thompson says they hawk insects with a swallow-like agility, & after a long flight betake themselves to a tree, always getting a sure high dead branch -

21. Aquila fulvescens

Mr Thompson appears to have found the nest of the forehead eagle exactly to do as he says & that they lay 3 & 4 nearly pure white eggs

23 - Nisaetus

The eggs are true pale bluish white, usually without markings, or ~~that~~ thinly speckled or with faint grayish specks & spots - Mr Hume mentions the color of the circle of the eyelid as often varying - This I have generally noted in old birds (as my drawings show) - this sense circ I call them <u>orange red</u> in the text -

indeed when I was in the way of seeing more of these hawks than I have of late, I considered it the rule as I stated in my Catalogue of Birds 1837 —

24. A. nisus

When I have seen the English Sparrow hawk on the hills in summer it has always been at a great elevation 9 - 12000 ft — Mr. Thompson's observations about the relative powers of the hawk & the Besser quite agree with my own — & I was much disappointed when I first flew the Bacha at Reed & Pokridge —

24 bis — Accipiter melanochistus —

a. Hume

The dark grey Sparrow hawk —

Dese. ~~Adult~~ young male —

Upper plumage umber brown edged rufous & centred darker

tail with dark brown narrowly white tipped & with 5 moderately broad dark-brown bands; a conspicuous yellowish white superciliary stripe from the eye to ear-coverts; chin throat & sides of neck pale fulvous with dark shafts – breast & upper abdomen pale buffy white with numerous conspicuous narrow transverse bars reaching middle deep brown of sides; sides, inferior, lower abdomen & tibial plumes buffy white also barred narrowly & lower t.c. yellowish white faintly tipped rufous –

L. 15.75. Exp. 29.75; W. 9.75" – Tarsus 2.25"

Tail 5.5 – Bill bright yellow, legs & feet dirty do – head neck & upper back

Adult female dark blackish chocolate brown with a tinge of slate on the head & neck; lower back rump, & upper t.c. scarcely slaty brown – tail pyegot brown or brownish slaty with 5 broad dark brown bars a trace of white the dark behind up; ~~dark~~ ~~rufous~~ white chin throat & chest rufous white dark shafted, ear-coverts

pale rufous & dark tipped - rest of the lower plumage
white conspicuously & broadly barred with dark brown
somewhat rufous on the flanks; lower tail coverts pure
white, a few f-feathers with hornes bars

Wing 10.5 -

Surpassed with <u>nisus</u> the barring of the lower
surface is duller & more conspicuous - the bare broadon
feet are large - kind bust claws conspicuously so

25. Accipiter virgatus

The birds from S. India with Ch. I am quite unfamiliar do certainly differ a good deal from the birds I have recently seen N.W. Himalayan & neighbouring countries — The former are generally darker above & have the lower markings fuller clearer & darker, witness the figure in my Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. taken from a living female — I have seen specimens from the S.E. Himalayas very dissimilar, but these I have chiefly myself got in the N.W. provinces, once much lighter in hue, the markings below paler & yellower, the barring fuller & wider apart & much less regular often very incomplete & having a tendency not to cordate markings as to coalesce — Sometimes there have the tarsi less smooth

more robust and the toes shorter than the true besra — Mr. Thompson says it is a larger bird — I first saw Himalayan specimens of this hawk with Captain Drivile, H.M. 97th, — I subsequently got specimen in a trip from Mussoorie up the Sutlej — & I was I confess puzzled by them, they were so unlike the besras I had seen in S. India. I hope that Mr. Thompson will endeavour to procure more of each race — ~~It was~~ The specimens I sent to Mr. Blyth were three Hill besras & ~~were never intended for such~~ not my supposed gularis were indeed intended for ~~this~~ gularis because in an earlier communication I had mentioned its occurrence in the interior — I trust Mr. Hume will endeavour to get several specimens from S. India

& clear of the mystery – Mr. Thompson
& about Mexicans rather tending to show
a distinction of race, and indeed a structural
difference – that of legs & feet –

25th N. polaris –

I must admit disposed from Mr Hume's
conclusion that Mythic spec. of his Heroides
are originals – They are much more like
pieces – I obtained one specimen far in the
interior beyond Chiric N. I believed at the time
to be the same – & saw others in the same
district beyond where I had descended
originals to a second – I did not know –
received it here to Blyth (as mentioned
above,) so has Mr. Hume says I had clearly got hold of
originals' I cannot understand –
I agree with Hume know that originals are
not much larger than suffered polaris, or rather not at

obtained I believe not very far in the interior –

x or bifasciata

all — I possess good drawings of two of the species named nisoides & I am confident that any competent ornithologist looking at them could much sooner recognize them to the nisus than ~~to the~~ virgatus.

26. Aquila chrysaëtos

There is no mistaking this noble bird when once he has been seen — Mr Hume seems quite sceptical of his existence in the Hills but he must have forgotten the fine specimen sent by Dr. Stewart — I have seen and d. for a certainty South of the Sutlej, & on at a great elevation.

27. A. imperialis

My description of the young is according to Hume's most numerous observations & most voluminous notes that of the 2nd stage

varnished from the well known plumage of the young bird.

| | |
|---|---|
| 32.63 | 28.5 |
| 14.0 | 10.5 |
| 18.63 | 18.0 |
| by the [illegible] | |

Moult from middle November to middle of June
Moult about January.

The breeding as figured in Gray & Hardwicke is that of the young — as indeed might have been. The eggs are generally two in number, greyish white unspotted in some, or faintly spotted & streaked with pale brown — or rarely richly blotched with purplish brown —

The largest female recorded by Hume was 32.63 inches long exp. 85 — tail 24.5 — T. 14 wt. 8.75 lbs & the smallest male 28.5 — exp. 67; tail 20.75 — T. 10.5 — weight 4 lbs — I cannot understand the immense difference in weight here when I note that the difference of length is entirely due to the tail —

29. A. fulvescens;

The eggs are usually 2 — very prodigious in size & shape greyish white unspotted or rarely with distinct markings of yellowish brown or purplish brown — Hume states that the Eagle is often called Kuggar (Nagar) in N.W.P.

& that they ~~occasionally~~ frequently as eat small frogs

The largest female measured by him was

28.5 / 28 inches long exp. 73 / 67; wing ~~[illegible]~~ 22.

T. 12 / T. 11.5 (weight 4.75 lbs.) feet 6.

~~[illegible]~~

28. of mania.

Head & neck ash coloured shown

dark brown — one off on forehead, greyish white

with blotched & speckled white pale purple —

Frame slate on the small of her, nearer the that

the young in pale buffy a salmon — head neck

& lower parts light brown on back; ~~tail on all the~~

upper t.c. white; tail pale ash speckled brown.

The next plumage in the glossy purple brown was

a less speckled of I have described as the adult

and lastly an uniform deep brown stage, with the

tail almost uniform black, largest upper t.c. just tipped

white, a few of the f. rear vent also mottled white, & in some/terminal f. pure white.

Largest female measured in 28.5 long exp. 73 - w. 21 T. 12 - foot 6.

Smallest male 25 exp. 61. W 19. T. 10.63. foot 5.25 - m toe 2.13 - claw 1.85 - (alongside)

80. A. hastata. -

Mr. Hume doubts the distinctness of this species that the only spec. he saw in Calc. Museum was unmistakably rosea - I have not got the bird recently - but I fully believe in its distinctness. I do not remember Col. Tytler's specimen, of M. hastata I may state that according to Mr Hume's measurements it is somewhat smaller than the smaller rosea he has measurements of as L. 24. W 8.5 - T. 10 - m. toe 2 - claw 1.06 -

31. Hieraetus fasciatus -

Mr. Hume's observation as well as Mr. Thompson's confirm my surmise as to the brown bird being adults ~~and~~ as well as the female that off the rest I in Salsette in S. India -

32. Accipiter malaiensis -

Dimensions are recorded by Hume -

L. 31.5" Ah 7.5" - Wing 25.5" - Tail 14.75"

wt 4 lbs -

Kalifloa

of

paradise

Nuttall's Ms

Nidor of Medea

J. H. B.

Adiantum

female

Acacia falcata

Hog Jean

Nelicular — Nimrod

Mica Mysola

Florida

Kalmia polifolia

Pennsylvania

Tekaria bora — Pennsylvania salicaria

+ This bird is figured by Gould
B. Australia 1 pl. 3

bill is pale yellow; the lip dusky; under yellow-
-ish; feet yellowish white -

I have seen it feed on Osprey & other birds of
prey & eat their carcasses. It is not so
predatory in its habits as H. leucogaster -

p. 85

Aquila nellerensis is not a sea-eagle, but
a form intermediate between A. cinereus and
A. imperialis - as Mr. Fergy informs me -
Horsfield (p. 86) is Mr. Blyth's author for a figure
from of Hawk eagle -

44. Butea vulgaris -

I have seen the common Bazard with the type
of the collection exactly as in the Sanscrit
judging from description and figures both at Darjeeling
& Kathmandu so that it may be said to
inhabit the whole range of Himalayas

species perhaps named Dere-Cranes after the drawing of Lebaillant's Nid d'Oiseaux 1 fol. also with B. ciliensis, of the Vaillant jaune from Algoria. M. does not appear to have been obtained frequently in India & I have not be my knowledge seen it of late in the desert country of ~~N.W.~~ upper India. Perhaps in spite of its situation it may be a more wood land species than B. ferox

45. Bubo ferox fulvus

B. rufipes, Raffl. B. ~~ruf~~ leucostictus Hodgson – B. coromandus, Hodgson B. longipes Jerdon Cat.

The long-legged Horned

This ~~stagger~~ very common in the N.W. provinces & the Punjab –

from 4000 ft to 9,000 ft at each height I saw it either abundant in Gilmore in October in July – I have also seen it in the adjacent in the plains in the vicinity of the hills as at Sohawarpur & the Kumaon terai –

A male taken Nov. 20 weighs lbs. ozs. 45; wing 14 in; tail 8 – A female on 22 weighs lbs. ozs. 52; wing 13 in & tail 9 inches. I found it feeding there on Amoda Rafei & the male wants black, Nacca Bindayana –

Genus Bates descriptorum (Dresden)

B. Rufiventris Jerdon Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 27

B. aitersi, Sclater Proc. Zool. Soc.

Sec Rufras Buzzard

The Buzzard I formerly named B. rufiventris received by me in the Mediterranean only, has been determined identical with the ~~South~~ African

species of forest named Deleatour after
the drawing of Lebaillant's Birds of Africa
1 fol. & also with B. aiterensis, of the
Vaillant found from Algoa. M. does not
appear to have been obtained frequently in India
& I have not by knowledge seen it of late
in the forest country of ~~the~~ ~~off~~ India.
Perhaps in spite of the identical it may be a
more wood land species than B. ferox.

45. Bubo ferox Gmelin

B. rufipennis, Raffl. B. ~~ruf~~ leucostictus
Horsfield — B. coromandus, Hodgson B. leptogrammicus
Jerdon Cat. —
The long legged Buzzard
This ~~stagger~~ is very common in the N.W. provinces
& the Punjab. —

+ Bates fuliginosus. Huar

I frequently saw a very dark Hoopoe
with a very white looking tail when the sun
shines, but was unable to get a shot at
one — I have however recently seen a specimen
procured by Mr. Hume in the same district
I will leave him to describe it more fully
& name it if it turns out to be particular —
It looks very like a dark variety of
P. fenex — but the tarsus is apparently
shorter & more feathered in front — Mr.
Hume has received specimens of Hoopoes
many dark
darker than fenex but with the tail darker in
general & certainly not so albinoid as
the one mentioned above — whether there are
a dark race of fenex or the earlier state of the

white-tailed dark buzzard I want say —
~~See that Hodgson Buteo~~ It is possible that
this buzzard may be the adult state of Hodgson's
aquilinus ~~or lagopodus~~, which he states to have
(feathered the tarsus) in front for
no specimen of this buzzard exists in the
Museum Asiatic Society Hodgson in the
copy of his catalogue (2nd edition) forwarded
some states in MS that besides Buteo vulgaris
& ferox he has B. aquilinus; Buteo
lagopodus & B. rufinus besides
B. plumipes — Of the two last he remarks
not true Buteos — One of these species, I
think I imagine be B. vulgaris; as he is

Has corresponding more to B. aquilinus -

certain I should say to have ~~had~~ stained the generally spread supposed — ~~and~~ B. japonica of Schlegel is said to be very close to B. vulgaris, some specimens of which have been confounded with it — the tarsi are said to be more feathered, ~~& this Hodgson's leucophaeta is equivalent~~

46. Buteo equitorum, is now said to be B. excelsus Latham = (B. hemilasius, Schlegel F. Jap. pl. 7 — Hodgson denies that his leucophaeta is the same = —

47. Buteo plumipes — Hodgson
= Circaetus plumipes, Hodgson mss. —
The specimen of this race supposed is in the B.M. & is very little a very distinct type — It is however very different from

Nyctea Bubo fuscus will be supplied by
Ketupa ceylonensis. This bird is a Phasianus
fuscus, Tetrao, a native of Eastern China,
the Philippines & Japan —

50. Circus cyaneus.

A male
I killed in Dehra Doon had the following
dimensions — L 18½ expanse 41 wing
13¾; tail 9½ — tarsus 2¾. — Mr.
Blanford records his having got it in forest
at Chanda in central India — & King
makes it common in Goa.

53 Circus melanoleucos

One I shot in Persia in full moulting to the
adult plumage was ~~the~~ coloured as follows
but I unfortunately did not ascertain the sex —

Jean Inspection given on G W Spencer

MARLDON,
TOTNES.

10 Feb 1871

My dear Sir

I trust that you are now in better health than when I last had the pleasure of hearing from you & in the hope that such may be the case, I trouble you with a few lines on the subject of Circus melanoleucus & C. spilonotus

Lord Walden has kindly lent me the specimen from Upper Assam which you presented to him & which is certainly a puzzling one; agreeing in plumage with C. spilonotus – but in size with C. melanoleucus – as per annexed measurements

| | Wing from carpal joint to tip | Tail | Tarsus | middle toe without claw |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circus – ? Upper Assam given by you to Lord Walden | 15" | 9" 9''' | 3" | 1" 6''' |
| Type specimen of C. spilonotus ♂ in British Museum | 15" 9''' | 9" 10''' | 3" 6''' | 1" 8''' |
| Circus spilonotus ♂ from Manilla in Norwich Museum | 16" | 9" 3''' | 3" 6''' | 1" 8''' |
| Do Do from Singapore in Do | 16" 6''' | 9" | 3" 6''' | 1" 7''' |

I have seen other specimens more or less resembling your Japan bird, especially one in the Norwich Museum from the Philippine Islands — & I am inclined to set them all down as young males of Circus melanoleucus —

My idea as to this latter species is

1st That the females are brown like those which Mr Verreaux showed us from China

2d That the males in their first plumage resemble the females

3d That the males assume next, a plumage closely resembling

the males of C. Spilonotus —

4th That the males ultimately assume the well known black & white plumage as a third stage —

If this be the case, analogy would lead one to suppose that the males of C. spilonotus may also ultimately assume a similar black & grey dress when fully adult, but if so, I have never seen it, tho' I think it should be looked out for by ornithologists in China —

Is there any chance of your coming to Tongoy? If

there is, pray let me know when you come & where you take up your Quarters —

I am dear Sir
Your faithful
J. H. Gurney

---

I presume that the Japan Warbler which you gave to Lord Walden is a male from the character of the plumage — but do you happen to recollect whether the sex was ascertained by dissection? —

T. C. Jerdon Esq

Sir. Lucas observes — of the adult I should have stated in the description, that the lesser & median coverts are also black with a gray tip; ~~[illegible]~~ & that the under wing coverts are pure white — It is only the male that is coloured thus occasionally it appears, that one is shot in Europe with this plumage — contrary to what is stated in the text — Cuvier — Vieillot Hornei is C. sylvestris, Kaup found in China, the Philippines & Java —

The Australian species of Anthony Hole call
them Haliaetus pinnatus, Vieillot; and the Jamaica
bird that was considered at one time to be the same
as the Australian is now separated as H.
intermedius Gurney –

Pandion haliaetus

It is not yet quite decided whether M. melanotis
S. & Müller be a distinct race from our Indian
one or not – Gurney considers it the same, whilst
Blyth & others look on it as differing – Mr
Gurney however considers that the small M.
affinis of Australia also occurs in India –
a thing I know is adopted by several
practical ornithologists in the country – but I
can not allow it apart in determining this matter

Kage Offset : Scale

2. 14 oct. 70 to $9\frac{3}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{5}$ feet $2\frac{3}{4}$

under mainsail main boom / hang offsets first page

with regard to the migration of birds from Bengal I stated in the appendix that when at Dacca in 1862 towards the end of May I saw a vast flight of birds towards the N.E. lasting from the time when I went out for a drive about ½ an hour before sunset till it was too dark to see. These were evidently on their way to Southern China.

No. 57. Pomis cuculata —
a male 24 inches long 1 lb. — Perched hand wing 16 & tail 10 — A female 26½ inches long hand wing 18; tail 12. c/p

54 —
Left regard to the refused of eating pelicans Major Radcliffe said in lieu be said one morning the cook — Myna dove to his own house at Futtehpur —

60 - Strix javanica - This owl will now stand as Strix indica, Blyth. S. javanica disappears in a species of Scelostrix & will rank with the next bird. - J.

61 - Strix candida -

I lately killed this owl which cut after Hawking at Saddyah in upper Assam. This specimen had the dark of a warm vinous brown tint; the inner feathers of the ruff were pure white; & the chin throat & breast were pale fulvous - length 14 inches; wing 13 5/8; tail 5 - The bill pale livid flesh - I think it exceedingly doubtful if Mr. Hodgson did own this species, but rather the Tachyoras - He added eastern specimen in S. omnicoeca (Cabanis) from the Philippines -

62. Rhodinus badius -

This is "Sink-yell pho" of the Lepchas of Darjeeling

I have procured it both on the Khasia hills & at Darjeeling since my 1st ord. was published — one (there was 32 inches in exp. of wing; bill flesh white; toes pale livid. It belongs to the Sphenicus, not to Stigmatopus, the dist. being incomplete above —

64 — Syrnium aluco aemse —
one obtained by Dr. Stoliczka had the wing 18; tail 10½ inches —

65 — ~~The~~ Syrnium sinense will stand it appears as S. occellatum, Lesson — S. selopute, T., being the true sinense of Latham — but what of Shaw's name S. orientalis?

66. Syrnium nivicolum —
white rose-coloured — Stoliczka —

67 – Otus vulgaris –

I have recently found this owl by no means rare in low jungles from Delhi to the Punjab – generally seen together perched on trees

68 bis – Bubo maximus –

This large owl must be added (as stated vol. I. appendix) to our list – It has been killed several times in the Himalayas generally at a considerable elevation –

Gen. Ursua – Hodgson

I see that Blyth has adopted Ascalaphia H. Geoff. (as suggested by myself) as the proper generic appellation of this group –

70. Ursua coromanda –

expanse of wing from 55 inches –

71 - Halcyon nipalensis -

The young bird is nearly white with a few dark spots - Mr Blyth states that the Nepal bird is quite distinct from the Malacca one; but it is not yet certain if the Malabar bird be the same as the latter - I have no doubt that it is distinct from the Nepal one -

72 - Ketupa ceylonensis -

This owl has been recently found in Palestine -

73 - Ketupa flavipes

I have killed this owl between Sicula & Mergui - & also on the Salween -

These two cases appear to have doubt. in clude
a S. scutorquat, Bor. descr. in Fauna Japonica, tab.
fl. 8 – belong to the same genus –

The ~~measured~~ had the wing 8 8½ inches; ext. 61; tail 7¼. Bill horny black; cere dirty greenish; legs yellowish grey; eye pearly yellow. The upper pt. of the tarsus is clad with small downy feathers.

74. Ephialtes ~~bakkamoena~~ pennatus. This will stand as Ephialtes bakkamoena after Pennant. & E. gymnopodus, grey in auctorum synonym.

75. Ephialtes lempiji

Blyth is now inclined to ~~let~~ keep distinct the three races described in my text. viz

1 E. lettia, Hodgson for the Himalayan one, but not E. sagittatus, Cassin, this is a very distinct species

2. E. gricens. Hodson from the Indian plain

One Male ♂ out 18½ W. 5.8 ; 7 5½ Tarsus / 3
head light golden yellow – bill pale yellow – legs almost
white or flesh pale –

& 3. E. leucogaster from Malabar & Ceylon with other birds — & N.E. Bengal.

E. sagittatus, is from the Malayan peninsula — & E. superciliosus, Hodg. from Sumatra, Java &c & the one other species from the Archipelago —

76. Athene noctua —

It is probable that the bird from Persia & Eastern Asia ~~called~~ was not A. noctua but A. persica, (Vieillot) bactriana, Blyth & syrnopsis, Hodgson, from Tibet, Afghanistan

79. Athene cucloides —

Blyth states that there is a case from Japan apparently distinct with the markings on the quills ~~from~~ & fewer the tail bars than in

Seen from Mum. b. Sault St Marie
on to China Sarnia

and Ipsilon bid be pedicel leaf N. S. antitlata.

in the Himalayan race. This he calls Alcippe lichtenseni & considers that it is probably the Indo-Chinese race of M. Burmah descends quite to the level of the sea.

80. Glaucidium Radcliei

Extends to Tenasserim. This bird calls all thro' the winter at Maymyo. It heads very early. An allied species in Alcippe sylvatica, Müller from Sumatra.

81. Ninox scutellatus.

Tytler considers that the Andaman bird is distinct & calls it Ninox

I see that Wallace considers the Malayan species distinct from the Indian, which would in that case be called Ninox.

Supplement Birds of India

No. 4 —

Accipitres — Vultures

7. Hirundinidae

Though I would not now drop the Swallows & Swifts in the same family I would take place them following one another, that I believe to be their place by Darwinian descent. Huxley states there is undoubted affinity between the three families; & I think that Dendrochelidon is indeed a sort of link between the two having several Hirundine characters.

82. Hirundo rustica –

I think it probable that the more eastern forms of Swallow may be separated as H. gutturalis, but as it appears H. frontalis Gould, from N. Australia, Java &c is identical the Swallow of Cashmere is certainly H. rustica & it breeds freely in houses in the valley. H. gutturalis is perhaps smaller, with

Swallows under eaves of high roofs of houses

Mr. F. Simson tells me that he has seen this swallow at Dacca & sometimes occasionally as late as

shorter wing than the English bird, and the rufous band of the throat varies in extent — It breeds on elevation from 4 to 5000 ft. in Sikkim & also in other parts of the Himalayas

82 bis Hirundo Jeytleri, Jerdon
Suppl. Birds of India 3 p.

Stated by Blyth

This swallow is very near H. cahirica of Palestine Egypt &c, but smaller & with the flank patch less developed, & has the same relation to gutturalis that cahirica does to rustica.

Mansfield found them breeding in February on
fresh, always near water — the nest built
overhanging ledges of rock — Sykes observed the
regular breeder — He believes that he found a
small in the centre of the bottom of all which
[illegible] —

×+× Jerdon describes a Swallow as H. andamanica
seen Tytler from the Andamans, purple black
above below pure white, some of the intermediate
the lower t.e.

Mr. Simson has observed a similar Swallow —
several parts of E. Bengal during the rains
in pure body &c

^× these from the hills chiefly
× according to Mr. Brooks tho' I have I
think observed such in the plains as well —

84. Hirundo ruficeps, Lichtenstein

is the name by wh. the red-headed Swallow is now to stand. It is figured by Gould, Birds of Asia pt. XVIII pl. — I have frequently seen it at moderate elevations in the N.W. Himalayas — the African race alluded to in Hdbk by Gould be differ in some points —

85 — Hirundo daurica Cecropis Gould B. A. pt XX pl. 9

Mr Blyth now states that the Indian bird differs from true daurica & must therefore stand as H. erythropygia pt XX pl. 10 — The rufous tint varies much in intensity, & some specimens appear to have the rump & upper t.c. much lighter than specimens from the plains of India —

H. Demiri [illegible] Sarlo B. Atrio pl. XX fl. 13

Cec. hyperythra, Aylw pl. XX fl. 11

B. Atrio pl. XX fl. 8

Ben. Lagenoplastes

Ap. Gfaida B. Atrio pl. XX fl. 14 –

I found this swallow breeding abundantly both in the Dehra Doon & at Mussoorie, the nest occasionally built against windows, on the beams of verandahs &c &c, and always retort shaped as described by myself in Southern India, & lined with grass & feathers —

H. rufula, Temm., commonly identified by Blyth with H. daurica, occurs in Southern Europe Palestine &c, but Blyth mentions that the bird figured by Gould as H. rufula represents an allied species H. senegalensis —

86. Hirundo fluvicola

This swallow has lately been found by Mr W. Blanford in the same localities as some obtained by myself — he states that the birds never go far from their nest & generally

[illegible] that they [illegible] buried beneath
a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] every year. —

Gold has closed this a the last in the
new genus Lagenoplatten —
fixed gold N. Africa pt

How - desirable —
my dear Jeremiah that Lagen
[illegible] [illegible] in Rose House 6½
Shanghai 8½
off - 11 - 7 -

keep close to the river. He ~~found~~ procured the eggs white, sparingly spotted with claret colour, or nearly pure white, from February to April.

86 bis Hirundo erythrogaster, Gould.

This very closely allied species is the one referred to as having been described by Adams. I first procured it in the Punjab on the Jhelum river & afterwards saw what I believe to be the same bird at Roorkee & Dehra. The accompanying is a description of one shot in the Punjab.

Head above dark chestnut brown, the rest of the plumage above black, brownish & mixed with ashy on the rump; chin throat & breast with streaks of dark brown on an earthy white ground, more earthy on sides of neck & breast; the underbelly white; tail with no white spots.

A somewhat allied species appears to exist in
H. Korthalsii, Bonap. Conspect. p. 340
Hab. unknown —

L $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch - ext. $10\frac{1}{4}$ - lo. $3\frac{3}{4}$ - Tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ footed for $\frac{3}{4}$ inch -

Subsequently found the nest crawled together on the aqueduct over the Solani river at Roorkee; and also under a gateway at Dehra -

It is stated to resemble H. orientalis of Cuvier very closely - Adams states that it is common in Cashmere - I never saw it there

87. Cotyle riparia

Mr. W. Blanford has recently procured it in Central India

88. Cotyle subsuccata -

I consider this as a very doubtful species - & that it ought to be expunged from our list -

the screen from breeding is such it from shape
be between the throat of the cuficoft - having
the hole at the bottom - the sides of any one
due for obscured parasitic redefinition -
this bird - In the Red forest now crowded
common the bird always builds its own nest
on large buildings - walls or the ~~[illegible]~~ above
no other bird builds -

d to part length above sea

Selicon infusion - Gold 1 at. pt x x pl. 12

90 Cotyle concolor –

Mr. Blanford obtained the eggs ~~from~~ of three in number, more oval than those of Hirundo – white, thickly & minutely speckled with brown – He found the nest generally under rocky ledges on the banks of streams in Central India –

91 Cotyle rupestris

I have seen this martin in the valley of the Sutlej & in the Sind valley, Kashmir & Blanford ~~found~~ said it frequented a rocky hill in Central India, in winter – & also at Khandala

92. Chelidon urbica –

Jerdon states it to be common in Sindh in the cold season – Many are said to occur at times at Mauchrein but not to be regular in appearance –

93 Chelidon cashmiriensis

[illegible] Mr Tinlan seems to doubt, I believe, that the flight of Cinnella is not so powerful a test of the [illegible] speed of the ship, if [illegible] the speed of the latter would be a considerable [illegible] on the forward [illegible] of common [illegible]" — In the latter point I cannot pretend to [illegible] as I have not any precise [illegible] but it is equally certain that Mr [illegible] never had the flight of a Cinnella in mind, nor, since I made their acquaintance in Japan I may look upon the birds [illegible] for I could never get a gun to my ~~[illegible] followed~~ [illegible] shoulder. Yesterday were out of shot but the impression remaining on my mind is that their speed exceeded that of Cinnella or at [illegible] of Cinnella [illegible] the [illegible] surely exceeds the common swallow

I found this Martin breeding on a rock (about 8000 ft) between Mattiana & Nagkandah in the Sutlej valley in June — & Mr Leyden also found it breeding near the same place — I also found it in the Sind valley Kashmir, in small parties — August — but as a rule I found it rare in Kashmir — Is Chelidon lagopoda (Pallas) Sericea, S.C. 129 distinct from this species?

97. Acanthylis caudacuta —

This is the Silliang tilli-timbo of the Lepchas of Darjeeling — I certainly rather doubt the possibility of any swift exceeding in flight Cypselus melba — ~~to one who has seen this has a grain of doubt on the subject~~ —

98. Cypselus melba

Never seen it at Darjeeling

102 - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

99 Gypaetus apus.

~~Cypt~~ Going up the valley of the Sutlej I first saw this species at Serahan & then occasionally the whole way to Pangi — but it was in the Lipi & Asrang valleys that I found it most abundant. The dimensions of one killed near Lipi were as follows L 7 ft 1 in W 7 ft 1 in tail 3 ft 4 in — fetched for 1 ft 4 —

It is I think somewhat doubtful if Blyth's Gypaetus aureicaudus is distinct from apus

101 — Gypaetus barbatus.

Stoliczka remarks that in some he procured there was no trace of white on the claws: that a shaggy pale supercilium is generally traceable, and that the head & neck are paler than the back — varying 6 ft 4 to 6 ft 5/8 —

I have frequently seen this species in the interior

Major Gordon Hasler has recently obtained a new species of Swift of the type of C. batassiensis —
but much darker with shorter tail & paler feet
plumage more heavily flecked with white — rather
in the buff effect — rump quite above & below —
rather darker & redder — prim. & tail darker black —
beneath pale rusty brown, rump & upper tail — this
L 4.4½ B 4½ T 2⅝
[illegible] stars — [illegible]
[illegible] batassiensis —

This reconciles my remarks concerning the alleged
Podargus cornutus & P. javanensis —

of the Himalayas, it occupies the ground from the outer ranges where C. affinis is abundant to the zone inhabited by C. apus –

103. Collocalia fuciphaga –

Expanse of wing 12 ¼ inches – In the Andamans where it is common it has taken to breeding in houses, preferring the inner rooms – Coll. affinis Jerdon is considered to be the same as C. linchi

106. Ototherix Hodgsoni

It appears from Blyth's researches that this genus is simply the male of Bistrachostomus – It cannot unfortunately at present be decided if the Tenasserim bird be distinct from that of Southern India & Ceylon – but it appears to be a larger bird –

Regarding the use of the pectinated claw of some of the Caprimulgidae ~~some have~~ it has been surmised ~~imagined~~ with much

[illegible] – [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] of this [illegible] defeat for
[illegible] of Confederacy which [illegible] above
[illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] of [illegible]

probably that they are employed to detach
beetle elytra & the like from their prey –

113. Caprimulgus indicus

I have recently procured this rare bird near
the Punjab –

114 – Lyncornis cerviniceps Jerdon
Jerdon Ic. pl.

Deesa

L 16 – 012 – t. 8. bill gape $\frac{15}{8}$ –

I once saw a fine specimen of this beautiful

Nepal hawk was obtained by the Rev. W. Drawbridge at Darjeeling procured in the valley of the Teesta. This is an interesting addition to the Indian Avifauna.

Fam. Trogonidae

I state emphatically (page 200) that the Trogons eat without coca. They have rather large coca.

119 Merops viridis

Stoliczka obtained this species in Southern Kachar in summer. I have never seen it in the interior of the hills.

119 Merops quinticolor

I have quite recently procured this species at Sonkatty in Assam. A locality not previously

It also occurs in Dehra Doon in [illegible]
& therefore probably all along the foot of the
Himalayas

tho' it is recorded by Jerdon & Blanford - the
Jhel-Road 8 inches long - bony $4\frac{1}{8}$ - Tail
$3\frac{1}{8}$ - bill fr. $1\frac{3}{10}$ - ext. $12\frac{1}{2}$ -

121. Merops apiaster -

This is not so common in the valley of
Kashmir as I expected - I saw an
immense flock of them on the Wullar lake
in August - one I shot at Sumyar in May
pulled - Length $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches - ext. 19 -
bony $6\frac{1}{8}$ - bill, 4 - middle fr. inter feathers
more - bill $1\frac{1}{2}$

125 - Lanius gangula -

Nilab Kras of Kashmir - breeds in holes
in river banks - varies a lot
one measured flesh $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches - ext. 26 - bony
8 - tail $5\frac{1}{4}$ - white precisely yellow

Cracias indicas fejd fraldo A ata [illegible] XXI
Pl. 1

" affrei ——————— 2

as C. Jeremias e Conf. Bud — 3

under hazel brown; legs all yellow -

126 - Sarcophanes orientalis

This is the Roaring Frog of the Lepchas found in the warmer valleys of the Sikkim Himalayas -

127 - Halcyon gurial -

As the different races are now allowed specific distinction Pearson's name will stand for our Indian one - Right ~~Inter~~ that there are 5 races now discriminated - viz. for India - for Burmah with the Andamans - for the Malayan peninsula - for Java - & for the Philippines - To this list alone affiliate the Linnean name leucocephalus -

Alcedo pratensis —

Dipt. Sin 1865–66 – 19 has been
commonly assigned to Calyptra J. — but does not
say Gelem — that has been clearly assigned to
me — but on reference to Mr. Pell Cat. in the Entom
Lepp Suppl. — it will be seen that Dr. J
followed him —

137 Ceryle guttata

This fine Kingfisher extends to the Khasia hills – I found it in the Teesta valley below Chuna Pongie – Although it may be ~~only~~ said to be the hill representative of the C. rudis yet it extends to the foot of the hills along the great rivers – & I have seen it & rudis together on the Kosi river where it debouches from the Kumaon hills = & also near Kurdwar on Ganges

~~Lo~~ 140 Hominicus Fissonis –

One I killed procured at Darjeeling had the bang 21½ tail 19½ – bill 10¾ to gape 1.5 to end of carpe; the carpe 4 under head & depth of bill 4½ – It is the Kingfisher of the Lepchas, Sagmung of Bhoteas –

Hydrocotyla affinis I have that specimen: the Bloom exactly of the same size as alternifolia & I believe the difference of size is either sexual or accidental –

A. fluviatilis – Lutk
of an H. Carolina Ke

145 – This is Lockar picrus, Lather. Bac. cinerascens Turnerick – distinct from true zeylanensis which is only found in Ceylon – where however this species also occurs – Dr. King has lately given Central India forms as a habitat for this Hornbill – a rather unexpected locality if rightly identified –

146. Acros nipalensis

This is the Khiklit of the Lepchas – Sog-brah of Bhooteeas of Darjeeling

The offs of Palaemon are nearly round

I. may consider ex[illegible] into M. Carcinus

150. Palumbis sebastopol. –

Abundant throughout the whole of the N.W. Himalayas up to about 10,000 ft. – breeds at Mussoorie, near Simla &c. – It has been figured by Fauler Birds of Asia pt X – as have also P. columboides, & P. javanicus

154. Picus himalayanus

This is (P. aspinilis, Hutton, fide Malherbe) It is extremely common in the N.W. Himalayas from Kumaon to Kashmir, generally at from 8000 to 10,000 ft of elevation – occasionally even –

one killed in Kashmir was 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; ext 16. w. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ – tail 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ – foot 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ – In the description I should have said that four central tail feathers were unspotted black –

157. Picus Macei –

I omit to state that the male has the top of the head red, or mixed red & black –

158. Picus scindianus –

This species should stand next 156, for the upper plumage is red banded or spotted white & procured this woodpecker in low jungles in the Punjab near Shahpur, Khushpur &c. Dimensions of one freshly killed one, length 8 inches; extt. 15; wing 4 5/8; tail 3 1/8 – bill/ frontal/ 1 – foot 1 7/8 –

159. Picus hemicirrhus –

Occasionally the 8th or outer pair of tail feathers has two to four spots of white also; & there is generally a streak of light brown below the eye – Picus fectanalis, Blyth = P. analis, Horsf. mentioned p. 275 & in the Pen from Java –

10 l. wles to N. Carter?
& dau G. Pepperrell –

161 – Hypopicus hyperythrus

Wings black slate spotted; shoulder unspotted; tail black the two outermost feathers on each side with white bars on the tips only – Lower mandible pale yellow – One freshly killed had the wing $5\frac{1}{8}$; ext. $15\frac{3}{4}$ –

A very closely allied species is P. poliopsis, Swinhoe, B. C. xx 55 –

162 – Yungipicus rubricatus –

This is (P. semicoronatus, Walldeche

164 – Yungipicus Hardwickii – It appears that is P. nanus, Vigors –

164 bis – Yungipicus gymnophthalmus

Y. cinereigula, Walldeche

This Ceylon race is the dark-coloured species referred to p. 279 as found in the Malabar forests – It has

$\sqrt{10,000}$ ( 14,285

80

28

20

14

60

12

40

Settlement Rice of Bedar

Pt 5 —

Remarks — Begin the

4 3/8 —

8 ½

12

15

20

have the upper pts. including the head (1
dark brown & the lower pts. unspotted –

Besides P. scintilla alluded to in the text, (
not hitherto identified) Mullerhe has a H.
premicus also from India; & Swinhoe describes
a P. scintilliceps of the same groups from
Pekin – True P. moluccensis was found in
Lombok by Wallace – also also describes a Malayan
race as H. sondaicus –

165. Hemicercus concretus

Blyth is now inclined to separate the
Southern Indian race as H. cordatus, no
~~Hstri~~ – we will then stand for our
peninsular species from Malabar & Cochin

166 fri Aegyptiaca pulla cuitatus
Pinus apud Tickell – P. deliquescens, Wallaba
P. thuiloides apud Heyne Cat. – C. sulcinervis,
Heyne B. Indica (in part) –

Indian & H. cuneata for the Indo-Burmese race –

166 – Unspecified specimens –

It appears that Nepal specimens do differ from those of other parts being much larger, being 7 to 7½ inches; tail 4⅝; bill 2¼ feet.

166 bis – C. pattagwitatus

The case from Central & Southern India with black stripes will stand as P. Delesserti Malherbe, but I apprehend that Vieillot's name (the applied to the female) pattagwitatus has the priority – In this case the large crest feathers of scapulars, & dorsal feathers have been found and that the larger Nepal one – & P. strictus varies, in from Java & through the Malay resembling the two species differs in the female having a yellow head like the next species –

[illegible]

167. Myiozetetes poecilis

This it appears should stand as C. festiva (Boddaert) (P. luminalis, Vieillot being another synonym —

C. Strickland, Layard, (Indep. Calcutta Malherbe also belongs to this group — viz the species figured in my Illust. Ind. Orn. as P. cayanus —

168. Mulleripicus pulverulentus —

I saw a very fine specimen of this Woodpecker obtained by Captain Pinwill H.M. 27th — ~~killed~~ in the Terai of Kumaon —

The species from Upper Pegu alluded to by me (p. 285) has been named by Blyth M. Jedderni but I believe it will be found to be the species

named P. crawfurdi, Gray & figured in Griffith's edition of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom.

170. Picumnus squamatus.

I found this woodpecker common in Kumaon about Mujpore, valley of the Sutlej & Kashmir.

171. Picumnus strioletus.

This woodpecker is very common in the Sub-himalayan region from Kumaon to Kashmir & also on all low ranges of the N.W.P. & the Punjab, & about Umballa, Delhi &c.

Another Chinese race of Picumnus wood-pecker referred to in the text is P. tancoli, Gould.

173. Micropternus phoeniceus.

The reference to Gould's work is Vol. 2 Pl. 6. The circles are brown in some.

from the Malayan peninsula & Sumatra.

the scale of
& cheek-stripe in this species.

It does not appear to extend to the further N.W. Himalayas but I believe it has been obtained in Kumaon.

C. malaccensis, just on a syn. of minuta of Java (p. 191) is distinct

176 – Yenilia pyrrhotis –

The wing of one measured lately was $5\frac{3}{4}$; the tail $3\frac{3}{4}$ – foot $1\frac{3}{8}$ –

178. Micropternus phaeoceps

one measured $15\frac{3}{4}$ in extreme of wing – foot of $2\frac{1}{10}$ –. I omit to mention the red another race of these brown woodpeckers in M. fokiensis, Swinhoe from China

Gen. Brachypternus

There are species in peninsular India proper including Ceylon –.

182. B. aurantius Blyth states in

sufficiently well characterized - Mr. Gould has specimens of all three species -

A 4th race of Chrysonotus is C. tridactyla from Malacca &c

186 - Vroia inornata

In the description I gave I say forehead chestnut in males; Mr Blyth says the ~~ht~~ behind the narrow yellow frontal zone there is an early green shade & that the feathers of the forehead are greenish at the base, then black or blackish brown, & tipped yellow-yellow; the upper of the two white lines mentioned by me is a superciliary one widening towards the nape; & the lower one is edged blackish; the ear-coverts are early brown; the quills except the first-two or three are greenish edged; the edge of the white inner web of the central tail feathers is also generally black - ~~The female is said by Blyth~~

Satia ochracea –

The interscapulars are greenish, & rump & upper t.c. reference yellow, & the rest of the upper parts green ~~[illegible]~~. the forehead being golden yellow in males & ochreous in females. The legs are dull dark yellow not red – The foot is $1\frac{5}{8}$ long, not $1\frac{1}{8}$ as printed –

192 – Megalaima lineata will stand as Megalaima Hodgsoni –

One killed at Dacca measured $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches – length; wt. $17\frac{1}{2}$; W. 5; T. 3 – bill (ft) $1\frac{1}{4}$; tars. $1\frac{1}{8}$ – bill pale horny brown; feet dull yellow. It extends to Siam –

Cuculidæ

Mr. Blyth has noted diligently & ably in settling the nomenclature of the species of Cuckoo – but the specimens in the French

199 – [illegible]

[illegible] in Lahal India of Mahu[illegible]

Mr Mr of and the egg are in part of Rotinela indica – and the from the a nest of Eupsychos sculp[illegible]

P3. Mechalei pt IV pl. 84 –

Museum still require careful examination –

200. Lucanus barbiclavicornis –

Then it appears need is to be considered the Lucanus striatus of Dupont – the says Mr. Wyatt the description accords better with this species. It has a long list of synonyms – Lucanus Lesson and Buchanan – Platetes, Gould; Libanstiers, Thomson; telephorus, Hope; Sinoitoii, Coleman; Kennedystis, Waller; perhaps Lucanosyllabitus, Swainson. Gould appears to range from Sofala to Mozambique & Australia –

One killed recently measured 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; ext. 21 $\frac{1}{4}$; wing 7 $\frac{1}{8}$; tail 6 – Another was 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; ext. 22; wing 7 $\frac{3}{4}$; tail 6; foot 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ –

Mouth & inside yellow; bill dusky above, greenish at the base, the gape deep yellow – It not unfrequently

Captain Bulger notices the very peculiar call
of the Cuckoo to be syllables as

appears the hepatic plumage especially of the females. I have heard it recently on the Khasia hills.

201 - Cuculus poliocephalus.

This is stated to have for synonyms also C. intermedius, Vahl; tenuirostris Jerdon; fuscatus, Peabody, Gould & Blyth. Sykes. Pl. 21 f. 1.

All dark ash above, side barred beneath; throat pale yellow; orbits yellow; under bill; feet dark yellow. Exp. of wing of one 16½.

I saw it throughout the hills up to 9000 ft. of elevation. Not rare on the Khasia hills.

202 - Cuculus micropterus

It appears doubtful if this the smaller race extends to the hills or not. One killed in the plain measured 12¼ inches; ext. 21¼.

If striatus is to be applied to Himalayanus
this one must be called C. [illegible]

[illegible] micropterus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] so [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

wing 7 3/4 -

204. Accipiter ~~affinis~~ fasciatus; Darjeeling

Mr Blyth states that all Hodgson's specimens were referable to this species -

One measured 13 3/4 inches; wing 8 1/4; ext. 23 1/2 inches

13 1/2; wing 8 1/8; ext. 22 -

Mr B. also states that it was evidently this species observed by Major Hadde in Sarlem Siberia -

206 - Hierococcyx nisicolor -

I have obtained this species at Darjeeling where it is called Dung-pit, pho - by the Lepchas -

207. Hierococcyx sparverioides

One killed near Kurseong measured 15 1/2 inches; ext. 25; wing 9; tail 8 -

I found this fine bird in great abundance on the top of Deobun above 9000 ft high near Shefpanee in June — evidently pairing, flying about, pursuing one another & vociferously utering their call four before sunrise & long after sunset — I have never observed it at any low elevation, ~~the~~ contrary to the assertions of Dr. Stoliczka who says he only found it on the lower hills —

209 bis — Heterocorax monedula — Mr. Wyatt has discriminated another race allied to the last — He says ~~like~~ H. spomenoides but smaller, wing 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ — from Nepal.

~~H. Jagex Hufeld~~

Gould has figured C. thoracicus, Bid. of Africa, very like C. spomenoides,

but larger – from China to the Philippines –

C. fugax (Temminck) will stand as Hierax.

flavirostris (Scopoli), radiatus, Gmelin,
Tectonalis, Caberis – from Java to Sumatra
Borneo Philippines & China –

208. Polyphasia nigra

This Cuckoo is spread throughout the whole of the
Mid Himalayas from into the interior –
One count of measured as follows L 9¼ – ext: 14;
wing 4¾; tail 4⅝ – feet all yellow

A nest of Prinia socialis was brought to me
at Tagaung with 3 eggs of the usual colour, &
one larger, pinky white with numerous reddish
spots – could this have been the egg of this
Cuckoo?

Stanford school [illegible] and in [illegible]
[illegible]

This specimen according to an old tradition
perfect of Viscount Walden in Herts
and also stand on S. Lawrence's [illegible] the
[illegible]

214. Coccystes melanoleucos

This Cuckoo spreads far into the interior of the Himalayas even to Cashmere — where it becomes a —

The breeding area of Sudgrannys is E. nepalensis, Sikkim, mountains of Assam, Khasia Hills, extending to Arakan — throughout the Arb and Indo-Malay —

215 — Zanclostomus tiniatus —

One measured nestling as follows — Length 24 inch ext. 19½; wing 6⅝; tail 17; tars. 1⅝; foot 2½ — —

217 — Centropus ~~the~~ rufipennis

The Adams of the Centrans left. once showed one of these ~~two~~ birds dropping along a young

Since as figure moves with Centre fixed circles

~~with the fixed~~.

222 Tangent affines, Mr. [illegible] hypothesis [illegible] happens aqui but with this one in [illegible] but [illegible] has written [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

hedgehog (Erinaceus collaris) by the ear -

218 - Centetes affinis Hodgson is a nearly allied but still smaller race, to Mr. belong the younger C. telea & C. gymnurus -

220 - Tupaia sorex -

One ~~measured~~ killed in Dispur Doon by me measured length 1 inch; ext. 18½; wing 6⅛; tail 9½; bill fr. 1; tarsus 1½ - bill dusky red with yellow tip; legs dark greenish-horn; orbits pale livid purple -

Hodgson refers the affinities of the genus Tupaia p. 355 Mythic notes that they appear to be Musophagidae - not Cuculidae -

By more suitable some of the tail feathers next the central one are found to be scarlet — instead of

[illegible] erroneous —

for field

there is a purple spot below the ear-coverts ;

285 Aethopyga nipalensis

a female measured $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; ext $6\frac{1}{2}$; wing 2; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$

287 Aethopyga Gouldiae

The superciliary scales are also crimson & the throat has a dull black median stripe extending towards the breast; lores & rear of the cheek-feathers glossy black; the outer tail feathers are blackish with pearl white tips increasing towards the outer pair, & most conspicuous below — In the female the rump is yellow & there are occasionally some crimson spots on the sides of the throat or four outer t. f. are tipped white —

I have obtained this beautiful little Honey sucker in the N.W. Himalayas, in the valleys of the Sutlej & Tons — & once saw it at Darjeeling

and I do certainly see in Assam Sylhet & the contrary, & the Eastwards -

228 Athora igniceauda is figured by Gould Birds of Asia, Pt 2 pl. 8 - & A. nipalensis, pt. 2 pl. 11 -

231 - Athora saturata -

The female is green above, dull & tinged darkly on the head & nape; beneath green brighter & more yellowish becoming yellow on the under tail coverts; tail wedge shaped, the central feathers brownish yellow outer ones dusky with white tips. legs pale reddish brown -

The wing is only 2 1/8 but 2 7/8 in unfeathered -

Extent about 6 3/4 to 7 -

234 - Arachnothera curvirostra -

Finsch's name stands for this species. It is figured by Gould Birds of Asia pt. 8 pl. 2 -

publish

There is a serrated pectoral band of maroon dividing the purple ~~from the~~ of the breast from the black abdomen -

The female has the feathers of the head centred dusky; the quills edged pale & the outer edge of the wing whitish; the outer tail feathers are tipped white; beneath yellow pale on the throat & greenish ashy on the sides -

Blyth states that he has seen it in the Sutlej valley up to 8000 ft -

Blyth states that Nectarinia pectoralis of Jerdon, not of Horsfield is very like this species -

255. Arachnothera Isterica -

figured Gould B. Asia pt 8 pl. 3 -

I saw undoubted specimens of this species said to have been killed in the Morang at the foot of the Himalayas in the Purneah district.

236. Dicaeum coccineum.

figd. Gould Birds of Asia, pt 6 pl. 15

one lately killed measured 3 ½ inches in length

out 5 $\frac{3}{4}$; wing 1 $\frac{13}{16}$; tail 1 $\frac{1}{10}$; tars $\frac{1}{2}$;

It is very abundant in Assam –

240 Piprisoma agile –

This bird has been lately figured in the Ibis

for 1867/p. with nest, which was obtained

by Mr Newman in Central India. The

nest is a very neat structure

yet in small flocks

This gentleman remarks that he only saw it in pairs,

but we have seen it during the breeding season, & I

have only obtained it in the cold weather, the

Stoliczka found this species in the lower Himalayan ranges

a flakish sheath of raten or fan scales 1/4 long, dense & chlorosen. (G.A.)

circumstancy may be accounted for by
perfectly the small flocks were only the
family party –
Mr. Blyth remarks that a second species
apparently of this genus exists in Pardalotus
bifera, Lesson, Cat. Zool. pl. 26, from
Ceylon – which however does not appear to
have been obtained by late collectors –

241 Myzantha igniferus –

fig'd Gould B. Asia pt. 6 pl. 14

The female is dull olive green above, brighter
green on the scapulars & upper tail coverts, & with
a green metallic shoulder tuft (Heliciga);
below greenish yellow whitish on the throat, buff
on the sides – I found a female with the lower
parts buff tinged with greenish; under wing coverts
pure white; primaries dusky, secondaries do edged

Jaffrenet Birds of India
Pt. 6 —

Myzanthe to Hemipus

& Rev. Cadwallader as stated under that

bird – p. 381 –

Mus. on the specimen card.
edged green; tail shining green black.
Length $3\frac{5}{8}$; ext. wing 6; ~~bill~~ bill $\frac{7}{8}$;
~~to~~ & tail as in the text; tarsus $\frac{7}{16}$; foot
$\frac{11}{16}$.

243. Certhia himalayana.
See C. vittata, Jameson. Syd. Soc.
Birds of Asia, pt. 2 pl. 17.
There is no doubt that this bird is the Certhia
vittata of Jameson, & not Sitta himalayensis
as given in Moore's Cat. of Birds E.I.C. Museum,
the name was given as it expresses the chief
distinction from C. familiaris, & it is
the true representative. Stoliczka remarks
that the last of the primaries & the secondaries
of old birds are somewhat fulvous towards the

tip of outer webs – tips of secondaries
always pale
young birds have the pulvinus spots less
developed, feathers below tipped narrowly with
dusky, & the white tips pure –
Bill dusky brown above, fleshy beneath; leg
sole fleshy brown in
The extreme wing is 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ – to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ – bill only
1 inch in some –
This creeper is the cold weather one that to
the plains not far from the hills, & is so
very common in the Botanical gardens at
Saharunpore – I have also killed it at
Hardwar & in various places in the Punjab –
243 bis Certhia familiaris = L.
I have recently found the common European creeper
common in some of the forests of Kashmir, as at
Gulmurg. @ 10,000 ft elevation – Gould had

fig.d. Sculd B. Area bk 2 pl. 16

previously one spec. from same pt. of Sweden —
A short description is offended for the sake of
those who have not access to works above referred
to

244. Colletia bifalensis —
One killed on Tarfoscape had the following
dimensions — L $5\frac{3}{4}$ — ext. 8. W $2\frac{3}{4}$ T. $2\frac{3}{4}$
tars $\frac{6}{10}$ feet $1\frac{3}{8}$ — bill dusky blue, fleshy
beneath, leg livid brown —

pt 2 pl. 16

Gould's B. Asia pl. xx pl. 5

figd Gray, Gen. Birds pl. 44 f. 1.

The bill is like that of a Certhia but more curved & enlarged, the feet & claws are stouter – the wings are long –

245 Leptocoma minima

The upts are ~~[illegible]~~ pale brown edged on the wing-coverts & tertiaries, ~~[illegible]~~ ashy brown elsewhere. The edges of the lower parts pales considerably particularly. There is a pale wing bar on all the primaries (except first 3) & secondaries & another spot on the tips. The shafts of the t.f. are bright yellow & the under t.c. are paler & more yellowish than the upper ones. Bill dark olive, fleshy beneath; legs fleshy.

Length of one 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. of W. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ T. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tarsi 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

~~Himalayas~~

246 – Salpornis spilonota

This very interesting species has been recently procured in Central India by Mr. W. Blanford – especially near Sironcha. He says – "It is not very

The Beak Rather above, flesh colr below; leg
dark horny inclining to flesh colr; eyelids
black — except above — length 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ —
ext. of $\frac{1}{2}$ — wing 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ — tail 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ — bill from
$\frac{3}{4}$ to the tow. $\frac{5}{8}$ — foot 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ — bill of male
[illegible] in female —

they vary - has much the appearance of a Sitta, clinging to the largest trees running round & round their trunks in all directions, searching for insects chiefly Coleoptera - The sexes were evidently paired in April - The flight is heavy & they have a [illegible] I ought to have preserved this bird when in the Bastar jungles in 1857 very near to Mr. Blanford's localities - Captain Pearse H.M. 27th had previously got the bird in Oudh & Mr. Hume has also got specimens from several parts of the Panjab & N.W.P. -

148 - Sitta Kinaloensis -

S. cinnamomea is not a synonym of this but of Cashmiriana as pointed out previously -

The lateral t.f. with oblique white spot near the tips - the measured tarsi were 9 inches in extent

~~to the under~~ wing $2\frac{3}{4}$ – legs pale dusky yellowish –

This species will not extend to the high lands of Central India as stated by Sealed – on the hills it has been found up to about 9000 ft. –

249. Sitta leucopsis –

Bill dusky, flesh beneath for basal half. legs dirty reddish – cinder dark brown – extent of wing of one $9\frac{1}{2}$ foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ –

I first found this nuthatch north of the Satlej in the Aserang valley at 9–10,000 ft of elevation – Gaetke found it very abundant in pine forests at Salmary in Kashmir at the same elevation – Stoliczka found that it feeding on the seeds of Pinus gerardiana longifolia – Its voice is a loud melancholy call – In winter it comes lower down & is rather common near Simla at Kotegarh &c

~~250. Sitt~~

250 Sitta castanea-ventris –

One measured recently ~~had the~~ was 5¼ inches long – wing out 9¼ – tail 1¾ – bill from $\frac{5}{8}$ – foot nearly $1\frac{5}{8}$ –

I found it in the N.W. forests near the foot of the Himalayas in Sehoranpore & Bijnour districts – in topes

Its bill is much more slender than that of S. cinnamomeiventris & it is altogether a smaller bird –

251. Sitta cinnamomeiventris –

The tail has the central feathers grey, & the two next pair black with a grey tip – the other black with white spot on inner webs of all except the outermost which have a white spot on the outer web.

This species is occasionally found on rocks as well as on trees – It is chiefly the representative Himalayan of S. Europea

252. Sitta formosa

bird of gold birds of Asia pl. 7

This beautiful nuthatch has been lately obtained in the North Cachar hills near Asalu by Major Godwin Austen.

Sitta syriaca is stated to occur in Afghanistan –

253. Dendrophila frontalis

Very common in Assam. The called there measured of $2\frac{8}{10}$ long – T. $1\frac{3}{4}$ bill at gape $\frac{9}{20}$; tars. $\frac{7}{10}$ – foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ – I also saw it at Hardwar – Saharunpore in NWP.

S. azurea Lesson (flavipes, Sw. pl. Gray Gen. Birds pl. 45 is from Malayana.

254. Upupa epops –

One $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long bill $1\frac{1}{2}$ ext. wing.

No 6 T $4\frac{1}{2}$ –

This Hoopoe is very common all thro the N.W.P. & Punjab & breeds very generally on verandahs of houses as I saw at the late lamented Dr. Scott's house at Umballa — The male is very delightful in feeding the female who hovers over him or perches near him for a few moments — The Hoopoe feeds chiefly on grubs which searches for most diligently tapping the ground in every likely spot & as soon as one is detected (by smell? or by the resonance of the ground?) digging most vigorously downwards it is reached, the bill sometimes being inserted nearly to its base — Many coppersmith birds in the Himalayas in the N.W.P. — I found one nest once in the hole of a tree at Hardwar — I think I have noticed that the call of this species is generally a treble hoot hoot-hoot, whilst that of the next is more generally a double one —

255. This is stated now to stand as

See next ft. p. 1 –

See next ft p. 1

Supplementary of Reichenbach —

257 — Lanius cryptoleucus —

Slaughter remarks that the female has the grey of the head & back paler than the male & that the extent of the grey & refuses is very variable —

258 — Lanius tephronotus

The bill is plumbeous at the base — a young bird has a white inferior & the black eye streak hardly apparent —

259 Lanius excubitor —

fem. grey, sm. birds fl. 71 —
one killed later measured 10½ inches in length
ext. 12¼ — tail 5¼ — fort 1 4/16 —

260 — This specimen now stands as Lanius vittatus, Valenc.

The infaustated snakes have been the subject of an excellent memoir by Viscount Walden (Ibis

whose return to the ranks of science after a very long absence was hailed by none more heartily than by myself — This group has been named Ptomela by Duméril & have the tail invariably unicolor, & so white on the mid —

261 — Lamia cuitatus, L. is the race met with common in India, but the synonyms of phaeniceus & superciliosus appear to belong to different races, the former from Northern China, Japan & the latter from Malayana, but perhaps the two are really the same — my superciliosus from Malayana — ~~L. lu~~ L. bicinensis also distinguished by myself but the habitat of the Malayans Ceylon & Java

evidently erroneously — The L. tigrinus alluded to by me from Malacca stands as a magnificentius sp. — L. sikimensis is doubtfully distinct — & L. brachyotus, T. from Japan is not alluded to by the author, & perhaps does not belong to this group —

262 — Lissemys punctata —

I have seen this Snake in several pts. of the N.W.P. & Punjab. & agree with Viscount Walden that it is quite distinct — length of one killed at Roorkee 7 ½ inches — ext. 11 — to 3 4/10 — T. 3 1/4 — tail. 1 — The central t.f. have a pale band near the tip, & all the t.f. are broader than in cristatus — Skelington sp. is common in Tibet in summer but rare in the Sutlej valley —

262 bis Lanius isabellinus —

Hemprich & Ehrenberg

Walden Ibis 1867 p. 444 with figure

The white-winged brown shrike pl.

Descr. Head and nape rufous-brown; the rest of the upper plumage brown with a slightly rufous tinge; upper t.c. & tail bright rufous; below including lower wing-coverts dull white; under t.c. pure white; a pale fulvous superciliary & a black eye band which includes the eyes & ear coverts; a white alar bar on the 8th to 9th quills —

Abut size of the last — W. 3.87 — Tail 3.62

Tars. .87 — bill .43 —

This addition to the Indian fauna is a link between the rufous tailed & the true shrikes — It has been found hitherto only in Sindh, but will yet probably extend into the neighbouring parts of the Punjab.

266. Jeffrodomia grisola —

This was stated by Mr Blyth to be the Hylocichla philomela Temminck apud Cabanis, and to be a Pachycephala apud Wallace & Sclater — I cite therefore Hand as Pachycephala philomela — It was only once obtained by Mr Blyth himself in the Botanical garden at Calcutta — I do not understand yet it is intended that all the Indian species of Jeffrodomia should rank under Pachycephala or not — Jeffrod. galaris alluded to in the text is replaced in Malacca by an allied species Jeffrod. rufiventris, Wallace —

267 — It appears that after all two species are confounded under the name of Muscipeta picatus, which will stand for the species from Southern India only —

Mr. the back is concolorous with head or nearly so — The specimen from the Himalayas will stand as 26 C. bis — Hemiparus capitalis, McClelland — Accentor, Hodgs.

The hoar headed field shrike —

Length of a Dayjiling specimen 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches ext. 8. bill 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — foot $\frac{13}{16}$ —

(The wing in the text is by an error of pen marked 2 $\frac{0}{10}$ instead of 2 $\frac{6}{10}$ —) It is a distinctly larger bird & has a somewhat longer tail, and the back is always sooty brown. The rest of the Himalayan bird has been noted as made of hair of horses, cows & goats, & the eggs 4 in number to be pale sea-green spotted with reddish brown with an indistinct ring —

Page 414 — Sinaloa 14th line from top after Bonaparte — add — to belong —

Supplement Birds
& Medra
at $7 -

Remit to - Sifkia

R
9
70

257

Lanius erythronotus

Brooks found the bird near the Kumaon hills lighter in back & the bay colour much paler than there in the plains. This confirms the identity of the ~~bird~~ light & bird with the generally darker hill individuals.

260 Lanius Hardwickii – nest & eggs found by Capt Hume & Brooks – The former describes the eggs as yellowish stone – a greenish – a grey with spots & blotches of pale yellowish brown & pale purple chiefly at the larger end –

Magazine of Zoology cont'd

No. 2 added

259 - Lanius nigriceps -

Mr Swinhoe yet doubtful from Lord Walden's observation (Ibis 1868 p. 70) whether this bird be the same as Sauvage's from the Philippines ~~[illegible]~~ & therefore whether the species of L. cantigranus be correct or not. To this Philippine bird belong the synonyms L. vastatus Scopoli & L. cephalopterus, Bonap. -

L. fuscatus, Swinh., (L. begulbir Tem. apud Hartlaub, (L. melanotis, Sharpe, & Ceria - (fide Walden)

The Coffee Cookers strike –

?

F.

no 270 - Francolinus Mauri.
in fine Northern India only -

no 270 bis - Francolinus Lagondi, Hodgson
alias G. pasillus, Gl. -
Differs from last in its smaller size
in the anterior surface of the wing beneath being
strongly barred, the abdominal bars fewer
& broader & not present in the adult -
& the outer t.f. only very slightly tipped with
white - wing 6. tail 4 -
The geographical distribution of these two species
is yet unknown -

271. Perdicula speciosus -
fem Gould, S. Africa, ft 1 x ft. 3 -
Hair-stained & brilliant on high trees, & long 4.5
off dull white, sparingly spotted & blotched with
earthy brown, most thickly on at large end where
they form a ring -

fig'd. Gould Africa pt 1 & pl. 11 –

further on p. 422 –

Adam: P. flammeus per N.W. Himalayas however is probably

P. speciosus –

fig'd Gould Africa pt 1 pl. 4

272. Pric. flammeus

I have seen an Assam specimen that I could not distinguish from those of S. Indica & Blyth also says specimens from Assam do not appear to differ, so we may add P. elegans

Mr. Potts sponsor of this species — A spec. shot in Assam measured 8 1/4 ext 11 1/4 long 3 3/4 — T. 4 1/4 — foot 1 —

273. Pericrocotus speciosus —

In winter I may see very large flocks 30 to 40 ~~[illegible]~~ in the Himalayas, ~~[illegible]~~ rid in a beautiful sight to see them with colours glowing in the sun.

274. Pericrocotus solaris —

In my description of the female, read head dark ashy, back tinged olive green beneath, wing spots, wings & lateral t. f. pale yellow throat white —

state that I

278 - Dionaeus macrocarpus

eggs said by Hooker to be most variable

some pure white others with a glossy warm

pink ground, & the spots ranging from maroon

to dusky -

It extends to Assam & Khasia hills –

276. Pericrocotus roseus –

Boyd Gould A. Asia pt 1 x pl. 6 –

Its extension far west as ~~the~~ Dehra Doon & lower Himalayas near Mussoorie –

276 bis – Pericrocotus speciosus

Boyd Gould A. Asia pt 1 x pl. 5

277. Pericrocotus erythropygius

Boyd. Gould Birds of Asia pt 1 pl. 5 –

Blanford procured it in Kaffore, but in mistaken in saying of it that it had not been procured so far south, as S. Gt on in the foot of the Neilgherries –

278 bis – Dicrurus longus

See Appendix vol III p.

The ~~Hottering~~ Bengal Drongo-shrike –

Differs from macrocercus in wanting the

& Kitchen Medica

white nidal spot – has generally a longer tail
one killed at Dacca measured 12½ inch.
ext. 18. wing 6. T. 6 – another in the Jamnah
district was only 13 under long – ext. 18½
~~to tarsus~~ – tail 7½ – tars. 1 –
This species appears to replace the last
in many parts of Bengal, but the birds
of the two require careful dissections
280 bis – Dicrurus Waldeni.
Seavan Hist 1868 p. 497 –
This species lately named as above appears
to replace D. longicaudatus in some parts
of the Himalayas – Its distinctions have
have not been pointed out my dear
yet – The color is stated as dull black
the under wing cov. & t. c. are tipped
white, this generally being a mark of
nonage in this group – One measured

The same gentleman describes the nest & eggs, the former of roots & fibres lined with grass or hairs & with spiders web & bidgas outside — The eggs very variable in shape & colour, from white to buff with the spots & blotches of red brown, frequently very sparing & some numerous — others —

Specimens of the species at Dacca recently forwarded by Mr Simson are very grey indeed more so than specimens from S. India or the Himalayas, and show a decided tendency towards D. cinereaceus.

10 Snakes - oct. 13.75 - W. 5.25 - T. 5.625
after 11.75. 15 - 5.500 - 6.625

It is probably D. himalayanus of Tytler's list of birds - Ibis 68 p. 200 -

Mr Walker however says that the specimen he obtained in Kumaon were more like longicaudatus -

A molgan specimen I omitted to name is a molgan specimen, I omitted to name it D. cinereaceus, Horsf. quite distinct from Tenasserim, darker grey with a metallic shine - sides of D. cambaicus - Officers say they to grade into longicaudatus.

283 Being a remiges one measured 10½ under the end of central t.f. oct. 17 - W 5½ -

From late observations I am much doubtful of the lengthened t.f. being a seasonal

Allen Have that the red bird in the breeding plumage being found red long tailed males with the testes fully developed & the other one with these organs undeveloped — At all events none but red females were found on the nests —

~~The testes are~~ — Hume & Brooks both describe the nest & eggs: the former find the eggs white with a very pale salmon colored tinge & numerous dull red specks & spots — gathered into a patch at the large end — Mr. Brooks describes them as buffy sparingly spotted with reddish brown & purplish grey —

ornament, as I found the young feathers growing on a specimen shot in October —

284. Edolius paradiseus —

Mr Blyth writes that it is doubtful if the long crested bird is found anywhere east in the sub Himalayan region — The forest bird appears to me to be the same as certainly are those from Assam —

288. Tchitrea paradisea —

Mr Blyth writes that it extends up to Darjeeling according to Hodgson — The nest is deep, 9000 ft in N W Him. — The nest is deep, cup shaped of fine grass & moss, with cobwebs outside & the eggs 4 in number, white with a few brick red or crimson spots —

290. Muscicapa aquatica

Mr Blyth has known a bird of this species to take up its residence in a beer vault, & prey

292 -

× Warfield shared a nest | Chandler, - to
flying hard in his kick of birds near
Gorna - hence described by Hearne - a very
delicate small tumbler like affair of fine
grey coated silk cobweb - Eggs white
with very minute pellucid brown specks, confined
at large end in a few large specks of a pale ashy
hue -

on the house flies & mosquitoes.

It is very doubtful if Newman & M. Tytler are the Andaman be distinct, on bird having a wide extended distribution –

291 – This must now stand as Leucocerca albicollis, Vieillot. Dr Pucheran has ~~lately published~~ examined a list of the types of certain species in the Michaux de Paris Museum, & published the result in the Mémoires de Museum, & has determined the priority of many of Vieillot's names to those given subsequently.

292 – is Leucocerca cuneata, Vieill.

& 293 is Leucocerca leucogaster, Cuvier – This is also an suspected Sykes & Adams Rhipidura fuscoventris which does not occur in the vicinity of Poona –

The rest of 291 was described & figured in Jardine's Contributions to Ornithology – pl. XCII – It was made of fine grass & fibres held together by a

& chei

by a ~~thall~~ thick coating of carbonate. The eggs were 3 in number, fleshy white with a ring of earthy brown specks at the large end
Mr. Blanford has lately found egg as of a bird at Chanda.

294. Melidornis hypoxantha.
one measured 4 3/4 inches in ext. by 2 1/4. T 2 3/8
the head black above, yellow at base below. The last
egg are figured in one of Hodgson's drawings,
the eggs white, finely speckled.

295. Cryptolopha cinereo-capilla
One lately measured was 4 5/4 inches long; 8 exp.
by 2 1/4. T 2 1/4 - port 13/16.

296. Hemichelidon fuliginosum.
One killed in Kashmir measured length 4 3/4
ext 9; by 2 3/8 T. 2 - port 13/16. The eyelids are
~~partly~~ white, as noticed by Stoliczka as also the tones,
& he notices the middle portion of the inner webs of

I found it

297 - ~~Mon~~ Observing Colcorte's Manuscript I could see the smallest difference between the Manuscript entitled by himself & one sent from Amy by Sandoe as Mr Cowper's letter.

the quills being pale the tail forming a large falcons ~~[illegible]~~ brown spot, conspicuous when the bird is on the wing. The female he observes appears to be somewhat larger than the male & the pale parts to be somewhat inferior. Dr. Moleisha found it as high as 13000 ft in Lahul & says that he found it more common on the eastward than towards the more western parts of the Himalayas. ~~It~~ however very abundant on Gulmarg in Kashmir at height of 9–10,000 ft.

The egg is figured by Hodgson pale greenish with rufous specks. Jerdon's bird is considered distinct & to be H. sericica, Gmelin ~~with which~~ Pallas's bird M. fasciata, is undoubtedly the same.

299. Alsemax ferruginous.

The nest & eggs of this are depicted in one of Hodgson's drawings, the eggs pure buff colour unspotted.

and Brooks describes them as fleshy white
clouded & mottled with pale and dark brown
at the large end —

Night 1a[illegible]
Has for neighbour a [illegible] Dauphin
it is the same as

[illegible] Chanda.

301. Sunyias melanops -

exp. of wing 10 inches - Head gray figures
throughout on unspotted pinkish white - Captain
Balfour ~~had them brought to him~~ describes them pale greenish
blue much spotted & flecked with brown -

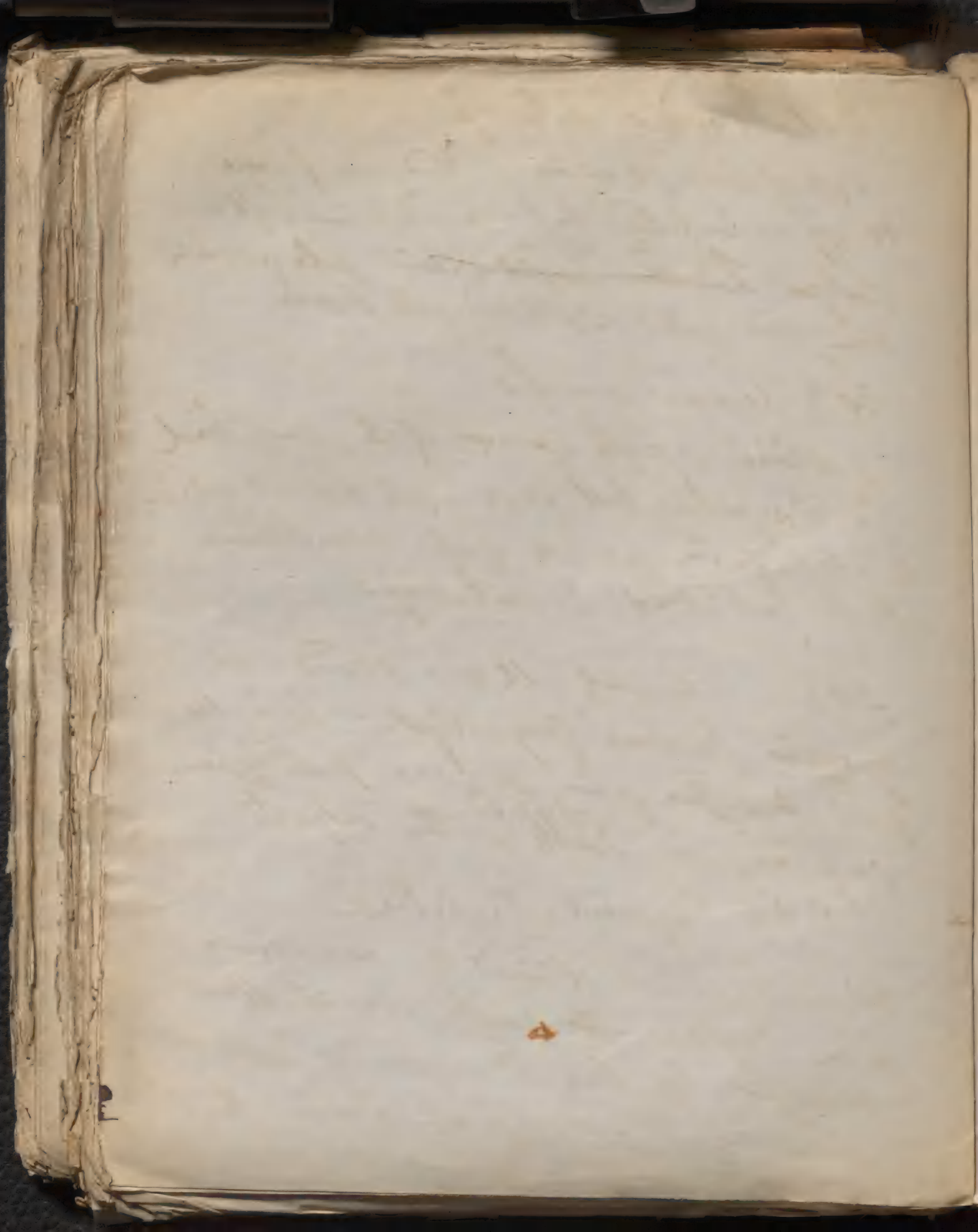
303. Cyornis unicolor -

I obtained a single specimen of this rare bird
at Darjeeling last year - but did not notice
it when fresh from its great resemblance
to the last bird C. melanops.

305. This bird will now stand as
Cyornis pallidus Gray & Blyth - having been
found to differ from the Java prototype
confirming my doubts expressed on the subject

306. Cyornis Tickellia

Mr. W. Blanford obtained this rare species
near Nagpore - The female does not appear
to differ - but there is a grain of doubt still
on the subject as he did not examine the



bird himself

307 – Cyornis rufigenis –

The lores & eyelids are whitish – The beak is more albescent in the female than in male. ext. of wing (7 1/4) of one measured inches

I have some time since given up the belief in my rufous hearted Sulphery bird being the species referred to as my male C. pirolae.

308 Cyornis magnirostris

I have lately examined a male of this bird obtained by Major Godwin Austen & now in his collection – It is a Mythic remark (for a drawing of Hodgson's for there is no specimen in the British Museum – nor positively in any other) very like C. rubeculoides – darkish blue above

Burke says the female is plain brown with lighter under parts –

wing coverts

He states it to be very common from the lower hills as far as Pangi up to 12,000 ft. – & also in Kashmir

310. Muscicapula superciliaris

Above dull persian blue & red fall or
pinted – the lores are deep bluish black ~~&~~ –
Stoliczka remarks that the white feathers of the
lower surface are slaty at their base in heart &
abdomen – The female I obtained lately at
Darjeeling olive brown on head & back becoming
blue on lower back, & rump, & upper t.c.; lores
pale; chin – throat fulvous rest of lower parts
white flancers with a wide of breast & flanks –
Stoliczka says that the old fem. has some blue on
the head as well

Hodgson

310 bis

Muscicapula hemilencura appears to be a distinct
species & may be named the Dusky Blue
Flycatcher – Above dull slaty blue, pale
slightly azurine on the forehead; lores
eyebrows & face dark; tail white for basal half
except the central t.f. – beneath white, the
dull blue of the ~~two~~ sides extending over the sides

The

The white-winged blue fly catcher -

Two other small species of Hypsiatelia have been indicated by Blyth -

310 ter - Muscicapula leucorhoïsta like M. superciliaris - the white on the throat much broader, - less blue on the breast & no white on the tail -

311 ter Muscicapula ciliaris -- Darker & duller blue above than — a white superciliary line from the nostrils; the greater-coverts & outer webs of the tertiaries white as also the entire lower surface - This identification makes it as a very distinct species -

314 - Nillava Sundara -

Feed fruit birds of Arca pt 2 fl. 5 -
Appeared their bird in the Khasia hills &
it extends still further eastwards -

315. Nillava Macgregoriae -

Feed. fruit birds of Arca pt 2 fl. 6
The ext. of wing is $7\frac{3}{4}$ - tarsus $\frac{11}{16}$ - foot $1\frac{1}{10}$ -
The nest is fixed by Hodgson in a slight
hollow of a tree, & the eggs finkish white

316 - Nillava grandis -

Feed. fruit B. Arca pt. 2 fl. 4 -
A female measured $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches ext & $12\frac{1}{2}$
W. 4 T $3\frac{1}{2}$ -
Perhaps allied to Nillava is Dryonastes
alaeta, J. P.C. 430 - forming the genus
Piezorhynchus - from Malayana -

Gen. Arthropes - Mr Lloyd states that Mascinopa solitaria - S. Müller, from Timor is an Arthropes -

319 - Sipsia theophrata -

By a lapsus pounce I have made the white of the tail increasing in extent to the centre feather, in place of from the outermost - It is noted by Stoliczka to be common due in Nilgiri Hills at, in Rajpoor, on the banks of the Indus & near Simla &c in winter only - (see over)

320 - Sipsia leucomelanura -

One measured 4 3/4 inches - ext 7 1/4 - W. 2 3/8 - T. 2 1/8 - tars. 3/4 - foot 1 1/4 - The female is described by Stoliczka as dusky brown above, tail ferruginous especially at base, in throat & vent white; breast and abdomen dirty brown; under t.c. slightly ferruginous

Bridge of India
No 8

Sepia — Turner

The lateral t. f. are white at base — the
hind claw very long —

Fringillaceae - (cont'd) The measurements of the are noted by Ingoldby as follows

L $4\frac{3}{4}$ - ext $7\frac{1}{2}$ - W $2\frac{3}{8}$ - T. $2\frac{1}{8}$ - tars. $\frac{5}{4}$ - foot - $1\frac{1}{4}$ -

321 - ~~The~~ Sylvia superciliaris Mascarenica Finches & M. superciliaris of Sol. Müller are stated to be exactly S = of this bird. The female is only above, vinous brown all, below on breast, & beneath; supercilium pale rufous; being a bad pale brown, slightly washed on outer webs with pale rufous - Dimensions of one labelled as Dampier L $4\frac{5}{8}$ - ext $7\frac{1}{2}$ - W $2\frac{3}{8}$; T. $1\frac{3}{4}$ tars. $\frac{3}{4}$ - foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ -

One that lives on the Khasia hills was
$5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length - ~~ext~~ $8\frac{3}{4}$ W. - $2\frac{7}{8}$ i T. &
tars. $\frac{11}{16}$ - bill black - legs dark reddish brown
Where of been found hitherto in Bengal
& neighbouring hills —

& Blanford gives it latest about Nagpore

323. Erythrostoma leucura – This is the western form of this bird – ~~chiefly~~ having the ferruginous colour confined to chin & throat –

323 bis S. fusca – (Sax tuberculicida, – Syke) – The Fuscous white tailed fly catcher – This comes in western Indian & N.W. Himalayas – I have seen it at Sahiranpur, Behrampur & ~~the Neilgherries~~ & it is said to be in Syke's bird & be named S. tuberculicida – In this the red of the lower surface extends much lower than in the last, & Blanford noticed it in the end of November, and doubts if the male ever assumes the female plumage – in the buff feathers round the orbits are very conspicuous in this bird. ~~Blanford~~ This is just the bird obtained by Moleiska in Kashmir &c

on the top of the Hair for half going into Parlia

^ legs dangling:

^ but "it does not agree well with Gedoni
description" — ^ For in specimen the ashy
color of the upper t.c. is spread more on the
back — but I fail to see any essential differ
from my description of the lower parts —

324 - Sylviorornis pusilla -

I have seen apparently this species without any pale tips to the wing-coverts, & the white on the throat is bare & pure -

325 - Sylviorornis accentor -

This I have also seen - with at a pale wing band & the tips of eyelids & throat yellow - probably a female - dimensions -

W. $2\frac{1}{4}$ T. $1\frac{3}{4}$

length $4\frac{5}{8}$ - crest $\frac{1}{4}$ - tars $\frac{1}{4}$ - foot $\frac{7}{8}$

~~W. & T. are in the text~~ - In summer - the throat & fore neck become pale rufous - The chief distinguishing mark of this from pusilla is the ashy grey or smoky colour V.C. - Blanford states this at second hand identical he says both sexes of the species - the back he describes as bluish ashy, head & neck dark ashy, forehead rufous ~~side of~~ throat middle of breast & belly white with pale rufous tinge, & the sides of the breast cinereous grey = ^

326 - Sylviorthorna maculata

The female is dull slaty brown above, white beneath; the tail rufescent & without any white -

This bird is stated to extend to Pawa Tinier - I found it very abundant in Cossom.

327 - Tesia castaneo-coronata -

Boyd Gould N. Aria pt x pl. 13 -

The wings and tail are not so fine green as the back being mixed with grey it - It extends to the N.W. Himalayas having been killed near Mussoorie - It also extends to the Khasia hills - North Cachar -

328 Tesia cyaniventer

Boyd Gould N. Aria pt x pl. 12 -

I omit to mention a blackish line from behind the eye along the neck dividing the green from the plumbeous colours - The female has a pale bright green superciliary from base of bill

but the ex unfortunately was not
a contained

contrasting with the darker crown —
The back parts are pale slaty with the central
line somewhat obscure — It is found also in
Sylhet — The latter measured 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ext. 6. tail
1 $\frac{3}{16}$ —
A third specimen of this genus is Micrura
superciliaris, Swains. from Java

XX I detect yet in Sikim at Darjeeling
a bird may be the young or female
of this bird, but whole upper parts dusky
green; the chin throat & breast deep fulvous
or ochraceous yellow, paler & more pure yellow
on the belly, & fading to green on the sides of the
breast, & obscure on the flanks; under t.c.
dusky yellow; a minute yellow spot behind
each eye — Bill black, above deep yellow beneath
and at base; irides hazel brown; legs ochraceous
yellow — Length 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; ext. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$; w. 1 $\frac{7}{8}$
tail nearly 1 — bill f. $\frac{5}{12}$; leg $\frac{15}{16}$

Gen. Paradyga —

Page 488 — 14th line from bottom.

instead of this species should be the first species i.e. P. squamata.

329 Paradyga squamata

This bird is rather common about Mussoorie & Hollechipur found as far as Chini on the Sutlej —

330. Paradyga fuscilla.

Major Godwin Austen obtained one specimen of this rare bird — In this specimen there is a good deal of white on the lores cheeks, chin & throat, & the wing-coverts are distinctly spotted with white —

Sedari -

331
Proeffyra caudata –
one shot at Darjeeling in 1868 measured
4 5/8 inches – ext. 6 ~~[illegible]~~ 8/8 ; W 1 13/16 – tars 3/4
foot 1 3/8 – The legs were lined beneath the
claws fleshy –

332 Proeffyra longicaudata –
Major Austen procured one specimen of
this rare bird at Chera Poonjee.
The feathers of the head & neck only are
margined with black; the wings and tail
are dull rufous brown – Length 4 3/4 – W. 2 –
T. 2 tars 9/10 – bill fr. 6/10 –
Hodgson mentions that a species somewhat
allied to this occurs in Eastern Tibet, but
of the same size as P. squamata – The lower
plumage is yellowish white or cinereous –

333 – Troglodytes nipalensis
Hodg. Called B. Asia pt IV pl. 6
Length of one 3 5/8; ext. 5 1/2; W 1 3/4;
tail 1; bill at gape 3/8; tars. 11/16 – foot
1 3/16 – legs pale reddish brown –
I found this wren more abundant in the
N. W. Himalayas than in Sikkim ~~at Darjeeling~~ –
In summer it frequents both forests & rocky
hills at from 9 to 12000 ft., and it
extends to Kashmir –

337 Macronyx hypoxanthus –
Major Sotain Cockburn obtained a male
Macronyx larger apparently than
B. nipalensis, but coloured precisely
similar, viz dark slaty indigo with a white superciliary
It may be the male of this species – The
wing measured 2 6/10 inches; the tail 2; tars. 1 1/8

Dryonochares stellatus

338 bis - Macrptteryx, P.Z.S. 1868 p. 218

The chestnut backed short wing -

fig. B. Asia -

338. Brachypteryx cinerales.

One measured 5 1/2 inches ext 7 1/4, W 2 1/2; tail 1 7/8; tars. 1 1/4 - first 1 1/2 - legs bind brown - A female was smaller - W. 2 3/4 ext. 8 1/2 - lower parts ~~[illegible]~~ pale dirty ashy, paling on the belly and vent; a that concealed white superciliary -

I possess a copy of a drawing of another specimen of Brachypteryx stated to have been done by Mr. Gould & the bird is said by my informant to have been killed on Sendul Dayjeeling at ~~8000 ft~~ about

It is or was the hepatic frontier at 10,000 ft

by Lt. Reeles - -

p. 5 Slyth L.c.

I presume Mr. Gould has named it before this –

339 – Callene rufiventris –

The female is said to have an all the abdominal patch white instead of rufous – not unlike Mascicapa longipes, Sarnd, Voy. Coquille pl. XIX 1 – original perhaps erroneously to New Zealand

339 bis – Callene albiventris –

Fairbank = P.Z.S. 1867 – pl. XXXIX –

Gould B. Aus pt XX pl. 16

The white billed Shat wing

Dover.

The female is said to ~~be very little fad~~ resemble the male but blue only a very little paler – differing in this respect ~~The~~ from the other two species if Mr Blyth is correct – The eggs is clay coloured

340. Lalleme frontalis –

The female is figured by Hodgson clay with the male – darkly brown above below paler, but it is spotted with pale & is perhaps a young bird – The nest is also figured, domed like a Wren's & the eggs

clay colored –

340 bis – Callene Hodgsoni

Acrocephalus agricola Moore

~~Arun alone~~ Hodgson's Short wing

Dove. Brown above, pale below, albescent on throat & mid belly – base of tail beneath tawny – Length – W. $2\frac{3}{4}$ T. 3; tars $1\frac{1}{4}$ Nepal –

This is most probably the female of some species –

341 – Hodgson's Phoenicuroides

I obtained this bird in full moult in Kashmir in December at the skirt of pine forest at 9000 ft. of elevation. – It therefore probably inhabits the whole extent of the Himalayas – It had hitherto only been obtained in Sikkim –

very pretty & thrush-like. Moores

in N.W. province
below Kurnool & in the
Pakhunpore &
in Bengal

This well known bird stands in Mr. Elliot's
beautiful monography. (? or Cat of S) as
Brachypodius connatus, Müller =

343. Myiophoneus Temminckii

Extent of wing 21 inches – In the cold weather ~~the~~ I have found this bird in various localities, in the plains at a considerable distance from the hills –

I found its nest at Mussoorie in a hole in a cliff at the edge of the Batta waterfall, close to the falling water – It contained 4 young ones

344. Hydronais nipalensis –

figd Gould B. Asia pt 1 pl. 2

The name given this bird at Darjeeling by the Bhooteas is <u>Tubia</u> kanding –

345. Pitta bengalensis.

Mr. Blanford found Hab. ants in one white ants in others – He states this

q Hydrobata

in reference to a remark by Wallace that though called Ant thrushes, he had never found that they had eaten ants - chiefly coleoptera --

347. Hydrobata asiatica -
The bird described by Stoliczka no 95 - in land with pulsatilla the young of this are precisely pointed out by Walden -

I looked in vain for either of the two other species, in the higher valley of Kashmir - Stoliczka however found Hyd. cashmeriensis in the north of Kashmir and also high up the Sutlej valley --

350. Zoothera monticola

The tail feathers are indistinctly barred in their extremities – It is very generally found near streams & marshy spots especially in winter –

Blyth remarks that Zoothera is merely a highly developed Oreocincla & remarks that Turdulus wardii & T. mellerianus have both been named as Zoothera by different authors

351 & 352.

Stoliczka recognises Petrocincla cantorii as a state of plumage of P. saxatilis of Europe – He obtained it at Drás in western Tibet – It will hereafter probably enter our limits unless found elsewhere –

Song loud sweet & varied hardly inferior to
T. musicus — Brooks

Song soft & mellow — its note of alarm very
chat-like — Brooks —
A supposed pair described by Brooks — in a hole
of an old wall — & nests twice a year — 4 eggs
pale buff or stone-colour, finely mottled deeply
at the large end with very pale reddish brown
Zool Ser 1866 p. 374 —

352 - Crocetes erythropsalta

Frgd. Gould B. Asia pt XV pl. 11 -

The egg is figured by Hodgson & says

slight, resembles that of a Robin -

353 - Crocetes cinclorhynchus -

one measured 7 1/4 inches, extt. 12 1/4 tarsus 7/8 -

bill black, light yellow at the base -

In summer the back becomes wholly

black - Blanford found that it had

partaken of ants & coleopterous - I have

also found, that insects, more frequently than fruit

had formed its chief food

A rather smaller specimen of this genus in B. Gularis

Swinhoe, Ibis 1863 pl. 3 - from China -

355 - Sericichla citrina -

This is Tiudas albonotatus of Lawrence

named Pucheran -

Root in sides of a rock or in bottom of rocky land with grass — & eggs greenish white, blotched & spotted with reddish brown —

& commonly caged —

Swinhoe notices that the feathers of the rump of Geocichla are spinous –
Blanford doubts the dark coloured specimens being adult females. Myself had one in a cage for some time, & remarks that its song is plaintive, mellow, robin like but little varied –

356. Geocichla unicolor

Breeds in small N. Asia ft × fl. 16 –
It is very common in the valley of Kashmir there called Kasturra. The bill is dark orange yellow, feet do but duller –

357. Turdulus Wardii

Breeds in the hills in June & July – the nest of moss fibres & is in a rather tall tree & the eggs closely resembling those of G. unicolor – Hutton –

Sign Jennrich P.C. pl. 587 —

name of T. Sepimitis, Ill. with horticulturum fellow
a species — Major S. acutus pitaspecum
at Hera-Sangie Ch. I found at Tolem feeding
under a lady and able seated at breakfast —
& on my authority fixed it as Chysolaus —
The supposition identification was adopted by Mr Th
in his commentary (Fitch Magazine Entomol —
Chysolaus — See p. ) & of
course I accepted it — As to the very common
name of cardui adopted in the B.M. list I
submit the following explanation — Swainson
when he received this so
far just going to press (indeed had gone with
that page with Sepimitis as the adopted name)
but changed it on what I thought be the really
apt —

358. This bird will stand, as after all the chapter [illegible] to the Turdulus chrysolaus, - as reported by myself - I placed it as T. cardis in the following passage of Blyth, in the Ibis for 1862 p. 92 - "A bird sent me by Swinhoe as T. cardis, female, in my difficiles" - A nearly allied species is Turdus kontelonum Sclater, Ibis 1863 - Swinhoe says - I believe Blyth's difficilis is not the same as the South China species, i.e. kontelonum, neither surely can it be T. cardis, with which Jerdon has confounded it" - for which error according to Blyth, Mr. Swinhoe himself is accountable - for the former matter vide in the Ibis

an allied species in Turdus terpelas from Malacca –

T. javanicus, Horsfield = considered of Temminck is the same as sibiricus Pall. M. Müller says Blyth may range either as a Scocichla or a Merula – My conjecture as to the identity of Turdus aureus say with T. interpres, Kuhl is confirmed by Blyth –

361 Merula boulboul –

Boyd Sandel Birds of Ava pl. XI fig. 12 –
The bill is orange legs dirty yellow out of wings 17 – Brooks says – The song is most agreeable, rather more varied than that of the English Blackbird & in a higher key – It visits the plains

Supplement

Birds of India

No 9

Turdidæ Thrushes — Rochel Fleur Office

printed in this supplement

fig^d Scaled B. Africa pl. XI pl. 11

10 –

.2 2 2

N^o 4. Col. Tytler has a large series

Rallus aquaticus verus, India

Coracias — Alpheus garrula Indica,

Proc. As. Soc. 1871, p. 249.

pe. 11

10 –

ries

M. [illegible] —

the plains of India to some little distance from the hills in winter. I have killed it at Sahaunpore — not [illegible] —

362 Mensula albicinta +

363. M. cattanea —

It appears from specimens lately collected that these two species occur — under what circumstances of age or season or under what influence this change takes place I would leave to be determined by other observers. Mr Gould says that bird be looked at rather as parallel phases than as indications of age — It is much more common in the N.W. Himalayas than in Tibet or for in Kashmir —

An allied species in M. albicapilla, Swinhoe from Formosa —

at height of 12000 ft –

by C Adams

361 bis – Merula vulgaris –
The European Blackbird.

I obtained a young specimen of this species near Palermo in the Island in July – length of my specimen 9½ wing 4 inches tail 4 inches tarsus 1¼ – bill from gape ¾ – I afterwards found it very abundant in Ladak – It is said to be a common cage bird in the Punjab brought probably from Afghanistan –

M. Lucopsaltes alluded to p. 529 from Mannesfore Blyth has made out to be an old highly coloured Turd. atrogularis.

364 Motacilla vulgaris –
Therefore to Gould B. Africa I. to be put IV pl. 16 – I spoke about large flocks of the Thrush in Lahaul in May & June close to the snows where there were no trees

It is interesting to note that

365. Naretricus intrepularis

This is still considered by some to be the same as the last, some having the tail more or less rufous — ~~but it is not~~ so.

This thrush is very abundant in the cold weather in the upper provinces, much more so than to the southwards — It has recently been killed in England —

366. Naretricus fuscatus —

Fgp. Scaled Ac. Stri pt. W pl. 15 —

The bill is darkish yellow, the yellow with the tip dusky, & the legs brown

368. Turdus Hodgsonii

The Kashmir name for this race is Eilinkru or Eli chittar, meaning the Mistletoe eaters — This is very abundant in the valleys in Kashmir — we killed at Sainemarg on 18 1/2 — inches long.

It remains all the summer & breeds – but
in Kashmir – & up the Sutlej valley –
I shot the young there in July –

Gen. Orocincla – in the group

The feathers of the rump are spinous

370 Orocincla mellispina –

Extends to Kashmir –

371 – Orocincla dauma –
detailed at Darjeeling measured $10\frac{3}{4}$
inches – ext. $17\frac{3}{8}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ Tarsus 4 –
tail $1\frac{1}{4}$. foot 2 –

A race from Formosa larger & paler
has been named O. Hanciei by Swinhoe

372 – Orocincla melanogaster Sir –
Zoothera imbricata of Hodgson from
Ceylon, turns out to be the same as
this bird –

373 Paradoxornis flavirostris

I have recently found this curious bird rather common in Assam & Sylhet frequenting reeds & long grass in preference to the jungle – It is generally in pairs & has a very flavicing chirping call –

Lng 8½ ext. 10; W 3½ T. 4; tars. 1⅛ foot – early 1⅞ –

Nell yellow – ~~[illegible]~~ feet flesh colour green –

374. Paradoxornis gularis –

This bird was obtained by Major Godwin Austen in Nagaland – Eye slaty green –

376. Heteromorpha unicolor

Mawson states that he saw a small party flapping about two shrubs & dwarf bamboos near the ground on Jaintia – & I recently ~~saw~~ shot it in the same locality –

377 - Otocorsicus = ruficeps

This is the Paradoxornis flavirostris, Hodgson

378 Suthora nipalensis -

Sealed B. Cenia pt IV pl. 9 upper figure

The flanks are bright rusty & the thighcoverts

pale ones - bill dusky livid - pale at the base of

the lower mandible - extent of wing to tips

wing 2 --

379 Suthora poliotis -

The reference to sealed B. Cenia is pt IV pl. 9 -

380 - Suthora fulvifrons -

Sealed B. Cenia pt IV pl. 10

382. Grammatoptila striata.

I find that this bird extends to Kumaon

perfectly & the valley of the Sutlej - I saw

it up to 10,000 ft. in Kumaon & Sholeighur

Hume Winkler can [illegible] the same in [illegible]..

only get it in winter at Kotgarh –
Ext of wing of one 7 1/4 – bill 5 3/4 tars. 1 3/4
foot 2 1/4 – The female is smaller
breeding between May and December & builds a
compact jay-like nest – the eggs are spotted
blue –

385. Pycnonotus simensis
Layard note Blyth that he had a second
species of this ~~but~~ ~~word~~ larger than the common
one –

386 Pycnonotus leucotis.
Blyth ~~and~~ who saw this at the British Museum
writes – an interesting species allied to
Acanthopsiloa but the feathers not spiny
& with a tendency to Chlorarrhoea – He
suggests that this is the Megalaemon xanthorrhoeus

I have recently seen a fresh specimen of this water-rail bird shot not far from Dacca —

Mahadeshwar —

389 Hiaffe. Mucer. Taitank = Francefiale

so say Hume —

of Sylter but that in my Gramenicola bengalensis -

387 - Tichodroma ~~[illegible]~~ Mbotti -

Blyth states that this species differs but little from Hemipalus Mackyptery & sepiaria, & that T. muraria, T. alba approaches it very closely, & that these with T. rostratum form one group - while T. mexicanus, bicolor, & Cantorii form another

388 - Alcippe nipalensis -

I omit to notice a white ring round the eye - the measured 5 3/4 - ext. 7 1/4 ; lo 2 3/8 ; 2 1/2 - ~~[illegible]~~ tars. 7/8 ; foot 1 1/8 - The bill is figured by Hodgson deeply forked, the eggs reddish white speckled with dark ferruginous.

392 – Hodgson's Pipit Anthus

Fd Sahil B. Ocean ft XV fl. 8 –

~~Colour is~~ Above greenish olive somewhat lighter on the head, & occasionally with a pale rufous tinge; below light isabelline or rufescent pale on the ear-coverts lower abdomen & vent; lores black, as also a small patch on the ~~chin~~ – wings & tail dark brown m.f. to the latter faintly barred

Bill blackish horny with a tinge of pink; legs flesh yellow; irides light-red

This is stated to be common at Mussoorie – in Dehra Doon – it has a faint but clear & musical note like the singing of a tiny bell – M. builds at the base of bushes; the nest of grass & fibres lined with hair & the eggs 3 faint greenish grey thickly irrorated with small reddish brown specks – he measured 4 3/4 W. 2; T 1 – ext 6. tars. 3/4 –

Blyth the same mistaken ~~says speaking~~ in his Cat.

Telegraph says that

the value of a cable being such one standard –

I imagine to what I had written — says this
but not S. chrysæa in the bird obtained by Adams
in Kashmir. It will be seen on reference to
the text that I distinctly state this —
This bird often seems more common in the N.W.
Himalayas than in the S. East, N-chaff frequents
the same for 4 to 7000 ft & frequents bamboo
clad jungle with the habits of a Tit —

393 — Stachyris nuficeps
This is the Timalia fulicata of McClelland
list of Assam birds —

394. Stachyris chrysæa
The colours of this bird fade much — I
give a description of one obtained lately
Above bright olivaceous yellow; forehead & crown
deep rich yellow with black streaks — ear-coverts
greenish; wings & tail margined with greenish yellow
legs greenish ochreous — length 4 3/8 inch. 6 1/2

I left found it in Affair

in H. Cachar

ing $2\frac{1}{8}$; T. 2; tars. $\frac{3}{4}$ - fort 1 -

Hodgson figures the nest as domed & placed on the summit of a ledge, & the eggs pinkish white -

395 - Motacilla sulficapillus -

This is as I conjectured the same as Horsfield's T. yarelii which name has the priority - length of a fresh spec. 5 - ext. $6\frac{3}{4}$ - wing $2\frac{1}{4}$ T 2 - hill $\frac{9}{16}$ - tars. $\frac{3}{4}$ fort $1\frac{3}{16}$ - under dull yellow; legs dirty yellow - Major Cooper says that he found them in flocks of 12 to 15 in thick bushes, pine & bamboos

396. Tiniola pileata

The tail is distinctly barred, & the lower t. c. have a ferruginous tinge

397, 398 - The two species of Dumetia have been figured by Gould A. Asia pt ~~xx~~ XV - The former was erroneously figured in Jardine's Mag. of Zoology for 1835 -

Tollman catechismus Sämtliche Werke
= Zickler III
Manfred

399 Pellorneum - ruficeps -

Common in Assam - one (sex?) killed measured

7 inches - ext $9\frac{1}{4}$ - w. $3\frac{1}{8}$ T-J. tars. $1\frac{1}{10}$ bill

$1\frac{3}{4}$ - Mr Reevan says it is called Bulbul

Kostha in Manbhoom - Bulbul bostha is the

name given by all bird fanciers to the Nightingale

& was probably wrongly applied to this bird. -

401 - Pomatorhinus ferruginosus -

the black of the lores & ears is edged below narrowly

with white - one measured 7 - ext $10\frac{1}{2}$ - w

$3\frac{3}{8}$ T $4\frac{1}{4}$ bill $1\frac{9}{10}$ -

401 bis Pomatorhinus Phayrei

This very closely allied race differs

in the crown of the head being of the same colour

as the back, and in the ferruginous being

less deep in tint, must be added to the Indian

Fauna specimens from Nepal are more probably

Sikkim being in Hodgson's collections. -

The inter mace pale yellow in one procured by Major Coaster – A 9 ext – 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ W 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ · T 4 tars. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$; bill fr. 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ –

403 Pomatorhinus leucogaster –
one killed in Assam lately received
9. ext. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ W 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ T. 4; bill fr 1 $\frac{3}{16}$
foot 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ –

405. Pomatorhinus erythrogenys
The wings are olivaceous on the outer web, each bar on inner web; tail olivaceous obsolately barred –
In winter it associates in flocks –

405 bis Pomatorhinus hypoleucos –
P. albiventris, Hodgson – pt 8 Gray, Gen. Birds pl. 57 –
The white bellied Scimitar babbler
Deer.

in our province

Alg the states that

8th Dy

This species must be added to the Indian Fauna having also been sent by Hodgson - & is peculiar to the South east corner of the Himalayas - The bill in this ~~species~~ bird is stouter than in typical species of the genus & subcylindric, the sides not flat the tail broad and fan like, & altogether perhaps ornithologists might form a peculiar group -

406 Rhipidura superciliaris Jerd Gulch B-Mus Pt IX pl. 9 -

A female taken on her nest measured 8½ - ext 9¼ lb 3 7 3½ - bill 2 -

inside of reddish white with an outer circle of dull red – The nest was loosely made of rose bramble leaves lined with fine grass & contained 2 fleshy white eggs –

407. Sarnular leucolophus

The tail is very faintly but distinctly barred

408. Sarnular circulatus –

The wings by exception of pen or grey centred of the flanks are said to be (blue ashy) – The eggs are figured by Hodgson as light blue –

409. Sarnular Delesserti

Fed Sind N. Africa pt XIX pl. 14, & – pl. 15 of same number for the case G. sulcatus pen specimen sent to Mus. Sind.

410 Sarnular unicolor

The eggs are figured by Hodgson of a fine

green colour

411. Psittacula alboguularis.

The lateral t.f. are barred with dark grey & the tips white.

414. Psittacula ocellatus.

Captain Bulger mentions its ~~fine~~ fine clear & mellow notes which I had also noticed in the Kept, and says they "sounded like the words away, away, away" uttered in rapid succession. The birds not only answered one another, but they replied readily to the imitation of their call.

415. Trichoglossus rubritorquatus.

The outer webs of all wing & light green with a yellow cast tinge, the inner webs blackish; the coverts are broadly tipped with ashy; all the t.f. have a yellowish green tinge.

(Stoliczka)

Recorded gives the dimensions of one ~~very~~ much smaller – L 10.625 – W. 8.75; T. 4.375 – ext. 10.25 (this must be an error) – foot 1.875 – The inner one greyish brown; the legs fleshy pink; the bill horny brown – Hodgson figures the egg as green, spotted like that of Turdus musicus – all the other Himalayan specimens of this group have the egg unspotted, except T. phoenicurus which if my information is correct had a few very clearly streaks – but the Malyan bird T. cachinnans has the egg well spotted.

416. Trochalopteron chrysopterum

The greater coverts of the secondaries are also chestnut – The surface of the breast gradually changes to dirty white on the belly – one killed (♂) measured 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length W. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$. T. 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ – ext. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$; tars. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$;

fol 2 $\frac{2}{10}$.

467. Trochalopteron subunicolor Hodgson. figures the eggs as green –

468: Trochalopteron variegatum I obtained this species ~~about~~ in the valley of the Sutlej and all thro' the N.W. Himalayas to Cashmere where it is rather common in high forests 9–10,000 ft. – I make a few corrections in my description which was taken from a somewhat faded specimen – Heaven also pointed out some discrepancies – The white line behind the eye is very minute – The weight is black; the bar in the middle of the wing is on the middle of the secondary feathers, & the outer vel. of these feathers beyond the black bar is pearl grey; the edge of the shoulder is pure white; the lower t.c. are ~~[illegible]~~ fawn; the middle t.c.

J. ~~Ffer~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 71

Greatly smaller variegation & I replace — for

NEW. credit that my portion of [illegible] &

3/ are pure French grey entirely unchanged with

yellow, olive, & orange —

are ashy-grey tipped with white; black at their base. – ×

Dimensions of one killed at Galway in Kashmir one length 11 inches; ext 13 W. 4 3/8 T. 5 1/4 – tars. 1 1/2 – bill fr. 3/4 –

Irides yellow green – legs dark yellow bill black –

I think it a mistake that the two female from Leh had the outer web of the quills ashy-grey tinged with yellow, – that same under have the outer edge of the wings bright rufous instead of yellow, & the edges of the t-f. the same – some are clearer on the back, others ashy –

× the outer t-f. are golden-yellow externally dusky green internally – The middle one of the chin is black –

419 – Trichoglottis affine –

One killed late of measured 10 1/2 ext. 12 1/2 – T 4 3/4 – tars 2 1/8 –

Pt 10 missing

but printed

Supplement to the
Birds of India
Pt II
443 to missing
No. 476.
Kottaimbu to Chamorsais -

in my note p. 117 –

~~Sykes~~ Sarnkoe says - It is a pity to ~~see~~ unite this natural sub genus to Copsychus -
The Kittacincla are forest birds, entering from the haunts of man & show no tendency to the mountain Magpie tails (Henicurus) - Blyth says - most ornithologists would recognise the difference of familiar with living birds -
The Shama alluded to by Mr. Phillips & also Moore has put as the present bird, in Cossypha fusca & is called the Dósi Shámá in N.W.P. -
It is ~~very~~ common in the dense tangled thickets round Dacca which is a great place for taking & capping this charming songster - Mr. Simson from whom I have learnt the above tells me that so many are kept there that there are professional men who catch grasshoppers to feed them with

which they ~~sell at the rate of 100 per diem~~ supply for the Rupee a month at the rate of 100 daily.

477 - Myiomela leucura

A female Sept. taken at Darjeeling on 9th Aug. Wt. 11; wing 3 1/8 T. 3. tars. 1 1/16 all dusky black ~~except~~ tinged at the base; lg. dark reddish brown - The colour was rather less vivaceous than rufescent brown; the centre of abdomen & t.f. are not white at the base - Hodgson figures the nest & eggs, the former made of moss; the eggs clay-coloured, much pointed at the small end - Another species ~~[illegible]~~ of this genus is described by Swinhoe as M. monticola from Formosa -

478 - Grandala coelicolor -

Mr. Hodgson states that this bird comes very near

the Sylvia arctica, a very interesting affinity — It is figured by Gould B. Asia pt XIV pl. & also in Gray Genera of Birds pl. 50 —

479. Thamnobia fulicata —

It extends to Ceylon — Jerdon has applied ~~the name of~~ saxicoloides and cinnamomeiventris to this genus.

480. Thamnobia cambaiensis —

The rump & tail are brown the feathers edged with black, & the V.f. very faintly barred. Lower pt of rump shining blue black. The female has the lower pt paler than the upper. ~~& the~~ especially the throat & the sides of the neck, & the ear-covert are somewhat suffused. This robin breeds in upper India in ~~March &~~ April —

481 — Pratincola caprata —

The female I described was not fully perhaps

It does not occur however in lower Bengal. Von Pelzeln states that he has examined specimens from the Philippines & finds them identical. It is stated generally to nestle on the ground or on a bank & not in bushes as Tickell says.

northwards

adult. The ~~feathers~~ plumage is uniform brown without pale edging above or streaks below; the lores are whitish & the lower f.c. are almost white. It is stated by Blieszt that there is generally a trace of white on the wing. The state of plumage of the male mentioned by Mr. Beacon is unknown to me, and I fancy he had before him a very dark P. indica.

The synonyms Sorxicola bicolor and S. erythropygia, Sykes, belong to the next bird 482, Pratin. atrata, Blyth, which must therefore stand as

Pratincola bicolor — and its range extends from the Neelgherries probably along the range of Ghats as far at all events as Poona.

Lt Dent Brooks - Atlanta

483 - Pratincola indica -

There is still some doubt whether this bird is to be considered distinct from the European bird or not - Von Pelzeln says that the specimens sent him by Stoliczka are exactly the same as the European bird, & Mr. Brooks says the same - Gould however apparently agrees with Blyth, for he has figured it as P. indica, Birds of Asia pl. XV fl. 16 Blyth asserts that the voice is notably different whilst Brooks says ~~they~~ it is exactly the same - ~~one bird here~~ the measured tail of an fellow - L 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ext. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

W. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ T. 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ tars. barely 1 -

On bird heads I find ~~they~~ that the greater extent of the N.W. Himalayas and in the inter-tropics at Mussoorie & elsewhere - I procured it in Kashmir & what I realise because Adams says that he did not see

reçu le an dès Vaux.

Hanc Hon 869

p. 358

Salen Ilen Sinfocu cnen Senecux

chiè Hanc Hon 1570 28

it there –

484. Pratincola leucura –

fed Gulel B. Asia pl. XVIII f.

485. Pratincola insignis –

It appears that I sent a female of this species to Mr. Gould – I surfeit that it was from the Khasia hills as most of the birds I sent him were from those ranges, but a few were from Darjeeling – It is described by Blyth as plain brown, with some white at the base of the tail, and some also on the side of the breast –

485 bis – Pratincola rubetra –

In my Appendix I mention this bird on the authority of a specimen in Dr. Jameson's collection from the Punjab – I found

yet abundant, but certainly not very
rare in Hessian & Sind districts,
frequenting low bush jungle -
Deser.

486. Pratincola ferrea –

Stoliczka describes some birds as uniform ashy without any dark streaks above & below nearly pure white. I have seen specimens almost black above & such very closely resemble Rhordophila melanoleuca; and it is my conviction that this bird should be classed with the Rhordophila – The female has the ear-coverts dark brown & a short white superciliary beneath ~~the~~ albescent tinged with isabelline earthy – nearly pure white on the chin & throat. Length of one killed recently, 6 1/4 ext. 5 1/2 W. 2 5/8 T. 2 5/8 ~~tars.~~ 7/8 – foot 1 1/4 –

I found this bird not rare at the foot of the hills at Hardwar – near Saharanpore & elsewhere in winter – It is stated to extend to Arakan. Tenasserim – China – I found it in Assam –

in his Commentary

189 - Rhodophila melanoleuca

Blyth, stated that my suggestion as to this bird's belonging to Bonaparte's Oreicola was well founded, & named it Oreicola jerdoni - said however closely this & the Ker figured it bears of it is ft xviii ft. - I obtained the female shortly after & had published the description of the male - She is brown above, rufous on the tail & white below with earthy tinge on the heart & the sides of the body - I have had many opportunities of observing this bird & I find that it is not so shy of habitation in general as noted by one of those first procured - I have often seen it perch outside on the hut, also in long grass in open grassy country & even on a hedge, or

Fol. No 2 1570

Hence sign in Office sold out and the distribution stood only Newland & Astbury contend —

of the mole

paling, but it is never far from some thick cover to retreat to. The female has is somewhat more shy than the male, which has a very pretty short song.

488 Sexicola epithelnica.

Strickland's name will still stand for this bird, the lanceoides of Swainson differing. Gould has figured it B. Africa pt. x

The colour is a tolerably pure black, the white on the tail extends far above ½ inch on the outer feather x for 1½ inch on the centre ones. not ½ inch as misprinted in the text. The killed near Sakalava face measured 6¾ inch; W. 3¾ ext. 11½ T. 2¾.

The female is brown

in Summer

See Hoi 1868

The Hoopoe occurs from near Kangra
where obtained recently by Mr. W. Blanford
to the Punjab, but is by no means abundant
anywhere. I was not aware of its existence
of the Himalayas either by myself or D
Stoliczka, so it probably retires still far
ther north to breed

489 Sax icola picata, Blyth

S. capistrata, Sykes; S. leucomela
apud Sudan, B. India no 490 the
young —

To Mr. Hume belongs the credit of having
established the identity of these two supposed
species, which however is still disputed by some
Sykes has figured both in pt XVII of his
Birds of Asia, as also the S. leucomela of
Pallas — The white-rump-headed bird on

one of a pair evidently
breeding there

tail darkish brown, as are the lower
wing-coverts -

or considered to be the young bird, and specimens in all states of change from this to the black head are in Mr Hume's collection. – Mr Brown also procured the one specimen of S. capistrata had some black mixed with the grey of the forehead – whether the black head is assumed in the second year is not I think yet perfectly ascertained – I killed a male bird in the hills near Lipe north of the Sattej beyond Chini in Feb which had the top of the head grey edged with pure white over the eyebrows & also on the nape – This female was ashy brown (where the male is black) the cap somewhat paler & surrounded by an albescent line in the chin whitish the rest of the lower parts pale earthy brown & albescent on the middle of the belly – One killed in the plains in

Gen. M. B. R. part 71 – p. 141

The interscapulars of hunter & thrasher – bill longer full case of head green – wing
intense golden color of nape – frontal
feathers bright yellow – ♀ (or young ♂.) has
forehead bright green & all a clear

Trogloos –

---

Turdinus Mustelinus

Feather of head nape & back uniform
brown, narrowly edged with buffy brown, changing
to dark brown on wings – wings & tail pale
brown, tipped with buffy – throat & upper breast
p. e. light buff color – Chin throat & upper breast
p. white at base & on edges with brown centres
abdom. upper & flanks pale brown tipped buffy –
lower wings & tail p. e. pale brown –
Upper middle breast – bare pale buff

nose & legs tinged on head with pale
~~fulvous~~ rufous – upper mandible dark
brown – lower do yellowish at base – legs
whitish yellow – Bill from front $\frac{3}{8}$ /
as wide – tars. $\frac{5}{8}$ – tail $2\frac{1}{8}$ – wing
$1\frac{11}{16}$ – In one specimen the rectrices alone
want pale terminal fringe –

winter had a very pale supercilium, the ears tinged with rufous ~~in~~ rump and tail as in the male but the black duller; chin throat & breast pale earthy albescent on the chin; abdomen dull white, tinged with earthy on the under tail & flanks - Length 6 in to 6.3 in ext. 11 or 12 in. tars. 1 -

The bill & legs are black, the inside of the mouth yellow; irides dark brown --

I found this species everywhere from the extreme pals of the Doab to the Panjab, very common on the sides of the roads seated on bushes or on the Telegraph wires, and usually descending to the ground to pick up an insect. Mr Hume says more often caught flies in the air than insects on the ground, which is opposed to my own observation but Mr Hume has had much greater opportunities of watching it than myself. The

Have - Nov 1870 p. 29

The t.f are naturally tipped with white

Hodgson that he had found it as low as Allahabad. Blyth did not observe it in the interior of the Himalayas in summer. Jerdon it but rarely or mentioned other than at great elevations. It is perhaps Adams' Saxicola no 88.

491. The bird given in the Birds of Indian Saxicola oenanthe appears to differ and is most probably Saxicola leucura Gmelin.

I came to the conclusion on seeing the figure in place of that opinion & at once put that every my series of drawings of Indian birds in place of the oenanthe. Mr. Hume had also ~~[illegible]~~ come to the same conclusion. It is by no means rare from Delhi thro the Punjab; and was also met with in the Doab by Hume, who remarks that it likes

491 Ion Sarcicola Kingii. Hawes Ser 1870.
p. 29

which I do not describe

have never all black;

waste places near cultivation more than regular deserts as the next one.
One I measured lately was as follows
L $7\frac{1}{2}$ W 4 out $12\frac{1}{8}$ T $2\frac{3}{4}$.

1492. Sapicola atrogularis, Blyth
again
would ~~seem~~ be adopted for this species,
the true S. deserta having distinct
figured by Gould, S. Africa pt. XVII pl.
The male bird is readily enough distinguished
from the last, but the female not so easily.
She want the black throat of the male
& the wings & tail are rather darker brown than
black. The chief differences from S.
are the absence of the
supercilium, the want of the white tips to the
r.f.x & the wings & upper t.c. being far more colored
the lores are grey, & the sides of the neck ashy.

493 - Caccinella melanura.
I suspect that this is Adam's
Sandlark PZS. 1858. 458. from
Mr. Strickland. &c

This species ~~has been~~ is very abundant all through the upper provinces & Panjab. Blanford got it near Peshawar. Dalrymple says it is one of the commonest birds in Tibet in summer

and Tibet & Afghanistan

Another species has been lately described & figured by Gould. B. Asia pt. XVII pl. 11

Saxicola montana.

fusca

49 f. Cercomela ~~melanura~~

The genus Cercomela has a shorter tarsus than Saxicola. This species is the Dési Shama of the upper provinces of India & is the bird alluded to by Mr. Phillips as being common seen on walls & building in houses. I have found it all through the NW. Provinces from Allahabad to the Panjab & very common about towns villages & houses. It is quite a familiar

bird rather than Thamnobia that Col. Sykes found breeding in an outhouse in the Deccan & mistook for a Ruticilla – but I do not know of its extension so far South, for I have not myself seen it South of the Godavery nor did Mr Blanford observe it –

bird, entering verandahs, & breeding in chimneys, eaves or any convenient rocks. One pair ~~had~~ made their nest in a jar on the top of a book shelf in Dr. Jones's library at Saharanpore — Mr. Brooks found it near Singapore breeding among rocks & also in outhouses & obtained the eggs which are pale blue — Perhaps it was this —

495. Riparia phoenicura must be expunged from the list of Indian birds the next bird, phoenicuroides having been undoubtedly mistaken for this species —

497 — Riparia cinerascens Stoliczka found it breeding in Spiti at an height of 13000 ft. —

the ship is given an $2\frac{1}{4}$ a measurement for $2\frac{3}{4}$.

503 - Reticilla cinerea -

I found the bird at completely replace R. rufiventris in upper Assam.
The female is rather brownish grey than cinereous below, paler on lower abdomen & albescent on the chin and throat; lower t.c. pale ferruginous -
Length 6 - wt. 9¼ - W. 3 - T 1½ - bill for
Bill black yellow at the gape; legs livid brown; wider deep brown

504 Reticilla cyanocephala

The female is olivaceous brown above, paler below with albescent on lower abdomen, vent & u.t.c. chest latter are white with brown shafts; there is a white bar on the wings; the upper t.c. are dark ferruginous as are the outer margins of the t.f.
Length 6; W 3; wt. 9¼ - per my text

The irides are dark brown –

I also secured it on the upper Sutlej at Rogi, Pangi & in summer.

R. rufogularis – Pelewan – Hotu Mandan &

I obtained both sexes of this bird in Kumaon in November frequenting jungle & perching high on trees, occasionally capturing an insect on the wing, now & then descending to the ground but very quickly returning to its perch. It is rather restless & wandering in its habit more so than the Muticilla I fear — I omit to state that the small white wing patch on the edge of the greater w. c. &c. Stoliczka says that the white edges of the secondaries noticeably narrow & disappears — the dressed it is common in the interior of the Hills in Spiti Lahul &c — Nearer get one & perhaps at Darjeeling in winter I presume —

505 — Chaimarrornis fuliginosa

The adult female is pretty pure ashy with very slight pattering — Stoliczka mentions that

Pt 12 missing

Supplement to
Birds of India
No. 13 cont. from 11
Anonymous to Dugald Stewart

that) the old male has sometimes some of the feathers on the top of the head pure white – The tail of the female should be deep grey at tip, and barred as mentioned in the text – The young is like the female, only spotted with white – I found this redstart up to 12 or 13,000 ft in the Sutlej valley – Stoliczka found it breeding in Spiti at 13,000 ft – It extends into the hill ranges of Southern China – It will be observed that I have here included this species in the genus Chaimarrornis – The bill is more curved than in Rhiticilla –

506 – ~~The~~ of Chaimarrornis leucocephala – The reference to Blyth's Cat. should be 990 instead of 99 – The female is stated by Stoliczka to be a duller black than the male in the west & under V. C. being paler ferruginous – I have seen it in winter quite below the hills at Hardwar & other places along the Ganges & also on the Canal near Roorkee,

The legs fleshy brown —

near Saharunpore & other places – Stoliczka says it extends far into Tibet in summer & that he has seen it as high as 17,500 ft in Rupshu –

507 – This should stand it appears as Lanioura superciliaris (Jerdon) for the Motacilla cyana of Pallas belongs to this genus. The measured in N.W. Himalayas was only 5 5/16 in length by 9 1/4 in extent. – Stoliczka states that he did not see it beyond Nachar – I found it much higher up at Rogi & other places frequenting brushwood at the skirts of the forests & skulking wading about water –

The female is

f-1868 p. 310

508 - Should stand it appears as

Santhia cafilata, the true cyanura of Pallas as figured by in the Fauna Japonica having a white superciliary - but Pelzeln

510 - however in the Ms. gives it as cyanura (the species figured by Temm. & Schlegel must be very close to Santhia superciliaris) ? -

Adjectal. I found it in summer in the Sutlej valley at 9-10,000 ft. - A female measured 5 1/4 inches in length; ext. 8 1/2 - W. 3 - T. 2 1/2 foot 1 1/4 - It had the lores & round the eye whitish legs bird brown. - Helicopsa breeds there birds up to 16,000 ft. in Ruffsher - & says that in summer it is never found below 5000 ft. - He found it breeding near Chini -

510 - Santhia superciliaris should perhaps rather stand as Tarsiger of Hodgson - as reported by Dr. One killed by myself on Shillot

measured to $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; ext. $9\frac{1}{2}$ W. 3 T $2\frac{7}{8}$ tars $1\frac{1}{8}$ - foot $1\frac{5}{8}$ -

511 - Tarsiger chrysaeus extends to the N-W Himalayas where not very rare ~~in summer~~ - in winter - In summer it extends to 10,000 ft. upwards -

512 - Callicepe Kamtschatkensis - an individual recently measured to $\frac{1}{8}$ in length - to. $2\frac{7}{8}$ ext. $9\frac{1}{8}$; tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ - bill for $\frac{1}{2}$; tars. $1\frac{1}{8}$. foot $1\frac{9}{16}$ - The bill is flesh-coloured at base and black below - It extends to the Philippines in winter -

513 - Callicepe pectoralis - tarsus $1\frac{3}{16}$. - The extent of wing is about 9 - the foot is $1\frac{3}{8}$ - The female has the supercilia whitish generally rather than rufescent - The outer t.f. are about $\frac{7}{16}$ inch shorter than the centre t.f. I found this fine Rubythroat by no means

rare in the N.-W. Himalayas at ~~[illegible]~~ elevations varying from 10–13,000 ft. evidently breeding. It usually frequents rocky places with brushwood & bird perched perches on rocks, exacting its tail quite robin like, but when alarmed dives among the thickets. The young are spotted with yellowish white. I recently found it in winter frequenting long grass near the Burrampooter in upper Assam.

514 – Cyanecula suecica was found breeding in summer in little Tibet by Holerjka.

515 – Mr. Hume tells me that he has one specimen of the ~~white~~ female with the white spot on the throat, Cyanecula leucocyanea Brehm, & C. wolfi – from some pt. of India. This was already observed by Hutton in Affghanistan in summer.

abfe-

Sylvia – Curruca major – Bonap.

I detected what I believe to be a specimen of this bird on the Buckland Museum – It was just freshly set up, & was stated (as I found on particular enquiry) to have been brought only a Mile or two with some other birds killed in the neighbourhood – There were no marks whatever of its having been a caged bird – I offer an brief description – above olive brown superciliary & the tail coverts & tail; below chin & throat white as are the middle of the abdomen & under t.c. the sides of the breast & flanks being pale earthy brown – Bill brown above, fleshy yellow beneath; feet brownish yellow – 1st primary small – 2nd shorter than 4th about = 5th, 8th longest – all claws well curved – Length 5 inches – W. 3 1/2 T. 3 1/4 – tars. 1 1/10 – bill from 1/2 in – tar 7/8

515. Acrocephalus brunescens –

Acrocephalus orientalis, apud Gray, fam. Batchian,
Calamoherpe orientalis, J. & Schl. Faun. Jap.
appears from Blyth to be synonymous of this species –
The under wing-coverts & u.t.c. are olive-yellow.
on the middle of the abdomen is albescent – The
bill & tarsus fine red in breeding season
& I ~~heard~~ dissected & heard the note of this bird
in Bengal in July among some thick reeds near
water and undoubtedly some pairs must remain
& breed in Bengal – It swarms in summer in
the lakes of Kashmir breeding – but I could not
find the nest – though they were calling all
around me – The ~~note~~ call is a peculiar harsh
grating cry, ending generally the bird always
with one or two very fine clear notes –

The Sylvia syperiana, Hodgs, Mem. Ac. St. Petersb
2 pl. 8 is apparently a large species of Acrocephalus

517 Sir Acc. manufacturer Hand Ex 1870. 81
Phosphorate acid — 1869. 517

516 & 517 – Mr. Moore tells me that Anacephalas dumetorum leaves the W.P. in April & returns towards the end of July & beginning of August, whilst A. agricolas leaves somewhat later & returns later – Gould is inclined to identify A. dumetorum with S. arundinacea of Europe, but Blyth contests this strongly

518 – Anthus olivaceus is it appears the same as Motacilla aedon Pallas, & calle Nonfare stand as Anthus aedon – Mr. Beavan (Mis ) might well doubt the identity of Col. Tytler's specimen named thus – but why mention it at all in that case? It is figured in Von Schrenck's Reis. Amurland, pl. XI f. 1 –

Gen. Dumeticola –

Mr Blyth was thinking that this genus might be merged in Locustella –

summer in

The bird figured in Gray's Genera of Birds as Dumetocola affinis is not that species, but Franklinia buteoventris — I have procured the former bird in the Sutlej valley — at the foot of the Boorendo pass on both sides, in Kashmir, &c., frequenting long herbage, grass &c. hiding the moment it alights from its short flight & with difficulty flushed again — length of one 5 1/2 inch. ext. 7 1/4 W. 2 1/4. T. 2 1/8 tars. 3/4 — bill 1 1/4 —

Blyth has discriminated another species of the names 579 bis Dumetocola brunneifrons — Gray — Size & form of the last; above uniform dark olive brown; lores, chin, throat & middle belly pure white; sides of the throat breast, flanks & tibial feathers rufescent brown; lower tail broad with broad pale tips, tho' less so than in the last — I obtained what I think may be this species in the Pabbar valley

length 4 ½ – W. 2 ⅓ – T. 2 ½ – outer t. of ½ shorter than middle ones – ∴ ??

south of the Bonardo pass, at about 12,000 ft. of elevation —

520 — Locustella certhiola of my list is now generally considered to be the European Locustella naevia, Bodd., Syl. Locustella Lanceolata, but, says Blyth, it may perhaps be the allied species Locustella Henderson, Cabanis, the macrosphenus of Swinhoe. It should be called the Streaked reed-warbler in place of the lesser reed warbler that name having been already applied to no 516 — It has a very faint pale superciliary; the flanks are also streaked, and the pale tips to the tail f. wears off — legs fleshy yellow — tars. $\frac{13}{16}$ — It has a distinct vernal moult, and when freshly moulted the upper plumage has a very green tinge & the lower parts pale yellow — It is very doubtful however if it breeds in this country.

521 bis — Mr. Brooks of Etawah has quite recently

produced several specimens of a Locustellaoid bird among reeds in swamps in March; it occurring in considerable numbers but evidently migrating northwards — the professor to call this bird Locustelloides albovaporcilliaris — It appears very closely to resemble the Sylvia melanopogon of the South of Europe, but has the dark eye streak much less defined on all the specimens procured by Mr Brooks — I append a brief description —

It has a pleasant song

522 - Tribura luteoventris - This is figured in Gray's Genera of Birds pl. 49 f. 2, as Dumetica affinis - Mr Blyth remarks that the genus Tribura appears to be the same as Locustella, the type of which Sylvia locustoides Sav. and it only differs from Locustella in its unspotted plumage -

Jerdon has a Tribura squamiceps, B. China no 185 -

Gen. Horornis -

Mr Blyth has gone through the species of this group as defined by Hodgson & has come to the following conclusions - 1. That 523 H. fulvicauda is his Phylloscopus fuscatus & 2nd that 525 H. fuligiventer is also a Phylloscopus nearly allied to the former one - 3rd that H. flavoventris is a species of Dumeticola, and 526, H. fortipes is perhaps belongs to the same group - But whether doubting the correct location

I get this bird at Tapu & other places in hilly valley ~~[illegible]~~ This has a most peculiar call – a long whistle, ending in a chirping notes – I heard it daily almost but it is most difficult to procure, inveigling itself most carefully among the dense undergrowth ~~[illegible]~~ & thickets

of all these species he states that the genus Horornis may be erased, & some of its species transferred to Reornis. I shall have adopted this suggestion, tho' there is still a good deal of obscurity about the species.

523. Horornis fulvescentis will then stand as Reornis fulvescentis, for I much doubt its identity with Phylloscopus fuscatus. Tho' specimens of P. fuscatus may perhaps have been mixed up with it. The dimensions given by Hodgson are much smaller, & the wing of Horornis is much more rounded.

Next this fulvescens should be placed 525 Reornis fuliginiventer. Mr. Blyth states also to be a Phylloscopus. A bird found in the interior of the Himalayas in several places appeared to me to answer to the description of Hodgson. I append a description of one of two specimens. Above olive green, rump & tail brown edged olive; supercilium, chin, throat & breast pts. dusky greenish white, passing into fulvous green on the flanks & under t.c.; thigh coverts dingy green. Bill dusky above, fleshy beneath, under brown; legs pale reddish-brown, the

tales yellow - Length 4 3/4 in. Tarsus ext. 7 - W. 2 3/16 - T. 2 -
tars. 7/8 -

5·26 - Neomis fontifes - I obtained at Darjeeling a bird wh. may be this species & W. Hume also has a similar one -

~~524~~ -

5·24 - Neomis fluviatilis -
I obtained what I believe may be this species on the north face of the Bowando pass about 12000 ft. elevation ~~[illegible]~~ looking very high grass & forests & with a similar call to ~~[illegible]~~ 5·25 -
Above blue green slightly inky on the head, & yellowish on the rumps; separating line chin, throat, & upper part of the breast white; the rest of the

lower parts pale yellow –
Bill dusky above, yellowish at base & beneath; cutles brown; legs dusky yellow – length $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches ext. $6\frac{1}{4}$ W. 2; T. 2. Tars $\frac{7}{8}$. foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ outer t. f. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shorter than others which are nearly even –

524 bis – Major Sorlom Carter obtained another specimen of this genus in the North Cachar hills – Cabus

This appears closer to the next

552 – Meornis flavolivacea –
but set the synonyms on the description of the young –

552 bis – Meornis affinis – Hodgson
Alg. th. Ind. – – Dryonica brevicaudata,

Blyth – Hirundo fulvipenis apud Blyth,

Obs: 1865–33 –

Above dark isabelline clove-brown, beneath the same but paler, & with more or less whitish on throat & belly, & tinged fulvous on the flanks; the fore part of the wing beneath pure yellowish white –

Length 6.2 T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$; extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shorter; tars. $\frac{3}{4}$ –

We labelled the same from Afghanistan, but more likely from the Khasia hills is said to be paler, less ruddy, & with rather a greenish tint. This species is found in the cold weather in lower Bengal, Assam & frequenting dense grass, thickets &c & is most difficult to secure – It generally occurs in small scattered flocks, flies a very short distance & can hardly be flushed a second time – I got some specimens the other day at Debroogur caught by the inquisitive snake

on Myth's authority

already alluded to –

To this group belongs the Sylvia montana of Java, which is rarely Blyth to be very like the last species affinis, but the darker without the ruddy tinge above, but more ruddy on the breast & flanks –

Hebert & Stoliczka. The observation made at the end of the account of Hirundo major, page 164 should have been inserted after Hirundo, not after Hirundo –

530 To the synonyms of Ath. Cornus longicaudus must be added that of O. phoenicurus Pallas, Sarikhoe; & O. pectoralis of Hodgson must be withdrawn being a species of Phoenicurus according to the same Naturalist –

531 – Ath. Cornus cornutus – The yellow superciliary line is continued posteriorly as a narrow white line – there are two conspicuous

[illegible] de extender de Keith Cochran -

by Fairbanks
Urfortia
Dryocoeni mosmalon

long hair-like feathers on the nape –
~~One~~ I found this pretty little bird not very
rare in upper Assam – one killed there had the
wing $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch – tars. $\frac{7}{8}$ (nearly); foot not 1.
bluish-yellow at the gape – legs oil yellow – In
another one $4\frac{3}{4}$ – ext. 6; to $1\frac{7}{8}$. T. $1\frac{7}{8}$ – bill
$\frac{9}{16}$ –

532. Prinia flaviventris – One killed
in Assam measured $5\frac{3}{4}$ – ext $5\frac{1}{2}$ – to $1\frac{3}{4}$ – tars.
$\frac{7}{8}$ – foot nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ – Blyth states that I am
in error in saying that Delessert had stated
it to have been killed on the Nilgiry hills –

533. Prinia Adamsii – Mr. Blanford
informs me that this has been obtained near
Ahmednuggur, but he had not himself verified
the specimens –

534 – Prinia socialis – Mr. Blanford obtained
this near Chanda, north of the Godavery –

Phenomenes, Hume = by principles -

Blyth notes that its nest & eggs are figured by Fraser in his Zool. Typ. as those of Drymoica inornata —

535. Prinia stewartii — Young specimens are somewhat olivaceous on the back & slightly rufescent on the rump & upper t.c. — below only the throat slightly albescent — extent of wing 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ — T. 3 — tars. $\frac{13}{16}$ The subterminal band of the tail f. are pale tipped there is a distinct long white superciliary from the base of the bill; lores & ears are ashy.

This is a true tailor bird in its habits, & the eggs are like those of socialis nicked red —

Blyth says that the bird figured by Hodgson as cinereo-capilla, is P. stewartii — The bird described by Blyth however is very distinct, & is said to have a more loosely constructed nest than P. stewartii; the eggs blue, ornamented with specks of reddish brown —

Supplement to
Birds of India
No. 14

Corrections to Atrornis

P. albopulcher Walden Cary
= P. Hedyspora

Sylvia Beccari from Bennach has been described by Mr Seebohm, Hist. (apparently near gracilis)

5 Sp. Cisticola schoenicola –

One measured 4 3/4 ext. 7. to 2 1/2 T. 1 3/4 – Mr Hyde states that the young are always seen in less streaked on the head – The eggs after with the eggs are Mr Brooks states some rather reddish brown than reddish, & have a few light purplish grey markings intermixed – Mr. Swinhoe says they are pearl blue, & one set is figured by Bree but the eggs are said by the Sitchuan the Mr. Swinhoe known to vary very much –

5 Sp. – Cisticola Fortori

I have recently obtained several specimens of a Cisticola common throughout Eastern Morocco & Algeria in dense grass & thickets, never frequenting the open ground as schoenicola often does both indeed occurring in the same district – ~~Mr~~ ~~Dr~~ ~~Hartert~~ ~~preferred~~ I append a description of one Mr. J. Salvadore Blue

It is possible that this bird may be one described by Swinhoe as Cist. tenuirostris, or Blyth gives as a synonym of schoenicola or both perhaps the same as Cist. brunnicephala of Temm & Schleg. & Japan.

the same in the dark one & formerly met at Dacca
briefly noticed in the text -

I saw several specimens of this bird differing,
all in the cold weather manner, but in the hilly country
between Assam & the Khasia hills I saw one pale
headed bird in company with sixteen dark one & I
am strongly inclined to believe that the pale headed
birds are either the young, or it may be a seasonal
change -

The pale bird however was described by Latham
as the pale headed Warbler - & Blyth states

Proc. A. Soc. 1865 p. 200

that it is identical with a bird killed in North Australia –

542 – Graminicola bengalensis

This bird has been recently described by Colonel Tytler as Drymoipus beccariii – from Dacca – He alluded to it without naming or describing it, as a Megalurus in his Birds of Dacca –

The bird in Assam lists of ~~mean~~ where it is by no means rare, measured 6 3/4 inch. – length ext. 7 3/8; to 2 1/4; tail 3 1/4 tars. 1 – foot 1 4/10. The bill is horny flesh above, pale flesh beneath; the legs pale flesh white –

549 – Drymoipus inornatus

The tail feathers have a whitish tip beyond the dark subterminal spot

One recently measured was 5 3/4 inches; ext. 6; wing 1 7/8 T. 2 3/4; tars 7/8 foot 1 1/10 – The measurements of this bird

Xiphocera Adamsi. Wayford Cliff 1892

♂ 1.88–1.95 – ♀ 2.05 to 2.25 85

distinguished chiefly by smaller eye. Shorter tail which does not reach a vertical line with hoofs. claws smaller straighter hind claw especially –

given by Mr. Meadow are those of an immature or imperfect bird –

~~544. Dryopicus lineatus~~

546 – Dryopicus reflectus –

A bird found in the W.I. by Mr. Brooks may be identical with this – It was

4. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] —

545 bis — Dryomoipus

Something like sphaericus, but differs confirmed by the lateral tail of living

547 — Saya cuniger —

One 8 inches or had long 2 à ext. 7 3/4; tail 4 5/8 —

legs fleshy yellow — under surf yellow —

548 — Myth states that Saya fuliginosa is most probably identical with the S. ateogularis — no 549

The egg is figured by Hodgson as greenish with small rufous specks –

549 bis. Sugya perspicillata, Gould and Blyth

Wing

Dese. general color rufous brown tinged with greenish on the back; wings darker brown with pale rufous brown edging; tail rufous brown with a tinge of olive; all the f. except the centre one narrowly tipped with whitish; beneath whitish tinged earthy brown on the breast, flanks & under t.c.; thighs & vent pale rusty brown –

Length 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ wing 2 in. 7. 3 $\frac{5}{8}$; tail fr. $\frac{7}{16}$; tars. $\frac{9}{16}$ dark ashy blue, fleshy beneath; under yellow brown; bill fleshy yellow – bill stouter than in crassirostris, & the feet also larger –

I found this bird in long grass on the banks of the Granger canal between Hurdwar & Roorkee –

550 – This will now stand as Burnesia gracilis Blyth and Russell – It has been figured by Gould in his Birds of Asia pt. VII pl. 9 – It is perhaps

Sylvia textrix of Savigny. & Egypte – See Hist. 1864. 14

It extends into Asia – The nest has been stated to be neatly domed, situate near the ground, with 4–5 nearly wh. eggs 1854 –

551 – Franklinia Buchanani –

The race in the N.W. provinces & Punjab appeared to be paler with a larger tail than Southern specimens, & I sent it to Mr. Blyth under the MS. name of Franklinia Clephanica, but it is doubtfully distinct – One killed at Lahore measured 5 in; wing 2 in; tail 2 3/4; tars 11/16 – One measured by Hewson was 5 3/4 long; bill 6/8; wing 2 1/10 – Tail 2 5/10 – It had a long white superciliary line

~~553~~ – Gen. Phylloscopus

It appears that the birds referred by Blyth & myself to Phylloscopus wh. strictly be classed under Phylloscopus & these birds therefore require a new generic name Mr. Hume has I believe named a small species

allied to P. cæna or Sedoria agricolensis
This name however has been previously given to a
group of land shells — & had also been long ago applied to a
genus of Cyprinodonts — If it requires a distinct
name I should say that Sylvosia would be more
appropriate than any other —
The nest has recently been found by Mr. Brooks
on a low thorny bush about 1 foot from the ground
egg shaped with a circular entrance near the top, made
of grass, fibres of roots, & felted within with down &
spiders web — The eggs were 3, white, thickly sprinkled
with brownish pink — What the nest was that I found
at Jaluna in 1859 I cannot now possibly determine —

553bis Sylvosia agricolensis

Sedoria apud Hume —

The allied Sylvia warbler —

Dover.

To the group in here restricted belongs perhaps Sylvia Guerinianus, Pomp., Middendorff Sib. Reis. XVI. 1, & Phylloscopus Schwartzi Radde, Fauna. pl. 14 f. 1 Sylvia alaica, Fis. Des Murs Ic. Or. pl. 58 f. 1 — which is perhaps identical with S. Scita, Guerinian, S. caligata Licht. —

for Phyllocaspus should now stand as Phyllop-
-ronste -

S

554 bis see next page -
— this

tith of long grass - pimple,

554. Phyllorchis hirsti — Mr. Brooks at one time thought that this was identical with P. rufus of Sikkim but has recently withdrawn his former statements. P. pauciflorus Wallich at one time considered the same is now allowed to be distinct — The sepals of the fruit of P. hirsti are yellow —

556 Phyll. fuscatus as stated before is rightly Mr. Griffith to be the same as Herminium fuscatum of Hooker — Sylv. Himica, Muddendorf Sib. Rec. pl. XVI f. 4-6 is very clearly allied — One measured 5 3/8 inches — ext. 7 4/12 to 8 2/12 — int. 2 1/2, tars. 1-foot 1 2/10 — legs dirty yellow This kind is by no means rare in Bengal & other pts. of Northern India — It frequents thickets, the roots of trees & bushes on the banks of rivers, feeding chiefly on the ground on animal insects —

555 bis — Griffith asserts that Herminium of Hooker is also a Phyllorchis, i.e.

Be that may be that species is found near Darjeeling
only in the cold weather – Dorsum dusky, brownish olive,
brown on the wings & tail, the inner webs being dusky;
below pale olivaceous, slightly albescent on the chin
& throat, the middle of the abdomen paler & yellowish
a pale superciliary – Bill dusky olive, fleshy below, gape
yellow, legs olive yellow; eye hazel brown – Length 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
to 2 $\frac{1}{10}$, T. 1 $\frac{5}{10}$ –

S S 4 bis

Phylloscopus reguloides – Hume
Ibis 1870 – 136 –

Shawulpore

554 bis - Phylloscopus superciliosus is stated to have been procured in N.W. India

557 - Phyll. trochiloides would probably be erased from the list of Indian species, Stoliczka having thought he recognised it in the upper Sutlej region near Chini -

558 - P. lugubris - Confused with viridanus etc. in some books confounded with it this is a much darker bird, especially - the head, & also on the lower parts, & the ear-coverts are mottled - It is also a larger species - P. viridanus has the upper portion of the ear-coverts dark contrasting with the pale superciliary stripe & the pale lower ear-coverts - under wing-coverts yellowish -

561 - P. affinis - It may be rather said to be not uncommon than very common about Calcutta I found it in the interior of the Himalayan, in the Sutlej valley in summer frequenting the rocky bush clad sides of hills - It is rare in the N.W. P.

Dentical - Muldoon
Mss p 297

562 – P. indicus Jerdon – not uncommon in the N.W.P. often migrating north & south – Swinhoe has described several species & must be compared with our specimens –

563 – Regulides occipitalis –

This is nearly allied to Fregedula cerviola. J. Helleg. 7 – Dep. Pl. XXVII – The wing is longer & firmer than in most of the species of this group (Blyth) ~~one specimen~~ It is not uncommon in the Sutlej valley in summer. One measured 5 – ext 7 3/4 B 2 3/4 wing tail 2 – tarsi 15/16 – It has a loud call note –

564 Reguloides trochiloides –

Rather not uncommon than very common about Calcutta but rare at Darjeeling – One measured 4 5/8 – ext 7 1/4 B 2 2/8 T. 1 2/4 ; wing 3/4 foot rather more than 8/10 – one specimen obtained Nov the others had the tips of 2 dis. ~~ext~~ ~~ext~~ & a few of the primaries also fade –

Stoliczka found it breeding near Chini -

564. This is the ~~two~~ Regulinae superciliosus of Cuvier and the procregulus of Pallas. Affinis to the next bird - Faintly mottled birds have the markings very distinct, but they wear off & the bird becomes very dull -

566 - This is ~~not~~ Pallas metacilla procregulus, & will stand as Regulinae procregulus - The bill is pellucid brown, legs dusky pellucid. Length 3 in & ext 5 i W 2; tars 11/16 foot 13/16 - It is common all thro' the valley of the Sutlej & the interior of the hills - Hodgson figures it as said as fundant like that of a Dicaeum -

567 - Regulinae cristifrons -

Mr. Morris tells me it is common in the NWP. in the cold weather frequenting Babool bushes Acacia - One killed usually at Darjeeling was

568 bis

Reptiles maculiferus — Throat and thighs bright dusky purple blue, with a white superciliary & alternate medial streak — alone blue green; the distinct yellowish white wing-bands and an oval whitish spot at the tip of the outer web of each tertiary; throat & breast ashy; belly, flanks & rump band dull yellow; the three outer t.f. on each side with the inner web white

Length to ⅞ 3/4 : T 1 1/4 ; tars

Tom Pekin

I found this specimen at Darjeeling in 1868

4½ inches long; ext 6½, to 2⅛ T 1¾ - tars.
11/16 foot 10/12 - Bill dark blue yellow beneath
legs fleshy blue yellowish on soles & claws -

568 - Regulaides trochrocanus extends to the N.W.
Himalayas having been recently killed at Dhurum
sala by Captain Cooke

569 - Calicipeta Barkii - I found my specimen
in Assam - the wing was 2⅛ - tars ¾ foot 11/12
It extends to the N.W. Himalayas -

The 570 Calicipeta cantator - This perhaps
might be ranked as an Abrornis

571 - Abrornis schisticeps -
The remarks of Hutton as to the indification
of this bird apply to the next species - or
perhaps rather to 573 -
One killed at Dingdey measured 4 inches to 1⅞ - ext. 5¾
tail 1¾ - tars ⅝ foot 9/10 -

Head a pointed [illegible] & back long tail styled Mandarin

/v 4 fine white

572 Abrornis xanthoschistos –

This bird is perhaps more abundant in the S.E. Himalayas than – the N.W. – it is not rare – Span in the cold weather – especially in the Khasia hills in summer – One killed in upper span measured 4 inches – W 1 7/8 ext. 6, tail 1 6/10 – tars 3/4 foot 7/8 the three outer pair of tail feathers are white internally In this species the grey extends partly uniformly over the back.

573 – Abrornis albosuperciliaris –

In this species in the cold season bird in N.W. Himal to Kashmir – One killed there measured 4 3/8 ; ext 6 1/2 W. 2 1/8 ; tail 1 3/4 nearly ; tars. 3/4 ~~foot~~ side dusky olive yellowish beneath ; legs pale yellowish Brooks thought the egg of this species at Murree exactly as described by Hutton –

573 bis Abrornis supraciliaris –

Tickell – See J. B. S. XXVIII – 414 – 458

573 ter - Atrornis griseiceps - Grey headed

olive dusky yellow, crest dull grey: yellow from nostril to nape & throat white; ear-coverts olive grey & white; wing-coverts narrow margined externally with olive yellow; quills narrowly edged yellow-brown externally, internally margins white - beneath light yellow - bill plumbeous - legs pale

L 4 1/10 W. 2 - Tar 9/10 -

Supplement to
Vidy Indi-
No 15

Annie to Arthur

578 - Chloris sordida Hodgson is figured in Gray, Zool. Misc. pl. 47 f. 1 as a Regulus - & it should perhaps be placed as a Regulóides - one was taken by me near Darjeeling having been wounded ~~[illegible]~~ helpless by a Kite & had spread itself under the wing -

Pycnonotus flavescens alluded to p. 205 is said by Blyth to have the beak of the Muscicapidae - & should therefore be compared with Dicrurus -

580 - Regulus Himalayensis This bird is now generally considered the same as the European bird - The black streak on each side of the crest is very distinct in winter; the lores and streak running both eyes pure white - the tertiaries are tipped pale - This bird is by no means rare in winter in the Sutlej valley, & in summer is seen at higher elevations in the interior - I have found it most abundant at Sulunag in Kashmir at 10,000 ft along with

584 bis
Afera Tinerea — Itemo — Mai 1870 p. 52
Banecuy
Moo

Itemo — Ieu ta Mai Tanu —
Mai 1869 p. 353
se! 1871 — p. 32

584 — Dema Salicaria Pall. — Itemo Mai 1871. 33
S eclipata Lett. —
Tuban 1891 Iama = ' saitan
Loc ?

are killed these measured 8 ½ inch. in length; extending 2; tail 1 ½ - tars $\frac{11}{16}$ -

589 bis Sylvia delicatula -

Hartlaub, Wi 1857 pl. 1 x f. 1 - Motacilla deserti, Lichte, Nov. Gord. 1858 pl. - ?

deserticola Tristram - Wi t. c. pl XI f. 1 -

Des. Above pale earthy brown with a tinge of fulvescent at the rump & upper tc. pale rufescent; tail with the two centre f. rufescent; the shafts black, the rest brown slightly edged & tipped paler. the outermost white, brown at the base & the two next tipped white; lores & round eye conspicuously white; plumage beneath albescent faintly tinged with earthy or fulvescent -

Bill brownish above, yellow below - inside pale yellow

leg - dingy yellow -

L 4 ½ wing - ext 6 ½ to. 2 ⅒ - T 1 ¾ to 1 ⅞ -

I first found this African warbler in Hesse in 1864 & sent specimens to Mr. Blyth who identified

it as true — It is not unusual in low Society
proud for Harri to Lisa but is not usual —

Aedes galactites

Lesser.

Mr. Hare had a specimen of this bird sent to
him from Stratford —

eff 5.2 - white faint stains of green effected
letter Wanigh early boss —

~~584 bis~~ - Henicurus - The relations of this group to Wagtails is more analogical than real - They extend northwards to China -

584 Henicurus maculatus - The spots on the head & mottled hinate which according to Gould does not extend to the Eastern Himalayas being replaced there by a closely allied species - Hewson states that he has seen one clinging to the scarped side of a bank on the road from Simla to the plains a most unusual habit I should say -

584 bis Henicurus guttatus - Gould f. 8

B. Asia pt. XVIII pl

The Sikim spotted ~~long~~ fork tail

This species is said to differ from the ~~former~~ previous one by its smaller size, the tail f. being shorter & narrower & the spots on the back being smaller & more rounded.

W. & J. 4 T. 4 a - My measurements known of Darjeeling birds & those of Mr. Hewson - I was the tail to vent a length of 6 inches -

585 Hemicirrhus immaculatus –
I find this fork tail not uncommon on the banks of streams in forests just below the Khasia hills Length 9 inches – ext 11 5/12 – W 3 5/8, T 4 3/4 –

Hemicirrhus Sundevii

587 – I found this species not rare in Kaurava

588 – Hemicirrhus bipunctatus must be exchanged for the bit being an I suspected the young of H. Sundevii –

589 – Motacilla maderaspatana –
I find this longtail common – Kaurava in the N.W. Himalaya – generally up to 10 000 ft in summer –

590 bis – Motacilla Hodgsoni Gould & Jerdon
It seems to differ from M. lugubris in having the white of the throat much contracted, & in well defined dark mandibular line – from the earlier Himalayas –

591 – Motacilla dukhunensis sykes has

the occiput & neck black as also chin throat & breast: forehead, ~~[illegible]~~ a tuft of broad white which extends down thro the cheeks to the shoulder, entirely dividing the black of the top of head from that of the chin & throat. It differs from albonuchal otherwise much resembles in having more white on the greater coverts & secondaries than in that species — In summer the back is grey

5 9 bis. Motacilla personata Gould — hitherto mixed up with the last differs in having in summer plumage only the face white, the black of the upper part of the throat. In winter plumage these are scarcely distinguishable

5 9 ter — Motacilla alba seems in Sind to have occurred in Hamun, Kurtmir, Sind &c

5 92 — Calobates sulphurea — The wing should be 3 1/2 not 2 1/2 as erroneously printed — tail 10 1/2 —

Hune cancrum uidi . cum cephalon &
pedunculum vane
de Tenax Ilm 1870-74

+ nu - bus cathedus - Hune Ilm 1870 84

593 - Bradypterornithes - The seasonal change of plumage of this bird do not appear to be fully known or acknowledged yet, & melanocephala is by many allowed to be distinct - It is figured at 2 by Lichtenstein, Bull. Mosc. t. XXIII pt 2 pl. VIII f. 3 - Gould in Synop. Birds to represent a very large black headed Bradypterornis S. africa apparently distinct - I am still inclined to consider all of the same race

B. cinnamomea, Sari, is allowed to be the same Bradypterornis cinnamomea

594 - Many late travellers have considered that ~~the~~ the cases are confounded under the head - Mr. Hume tells us he considers that there are two races (neither of them being cinnamomea) one occurring in the N.W. provinces chiefly, larger than the other - This he considers as cinnamomea of Gould - the other & smaller race occurring chiefly to the Southwards he looks on as calcarata -

but he considers to have the back black in summer – Mr. Brooks showed me specimens of this in March which were already commencing their annual moult – some were getting the feathers of the back black – others distinctly grey – These last I think must be considered as the surface varies albeolus, while the black backed ones may be named rather calcarata or albeoloides – I get both species in Kashmir in spring – in both of course the head is yellow in males –

Heliophila opens that B. varia occurs in Kashmir – & Mr. Hume in a letter to Mr. C says that he thinks he has got

595 – Hemicorlia indica – 5 & 6 Sept. Sunset
B. varia pt. XIV fl. – This bird occurs also in China on from Pekin –

Louise Weitnel

5th – Pifarter agilis – Mr Blyth & Blanford
from examination of very numerous specimens of
this bird & Sunfowl specimens are inclined to
believe that there is no essential difference of
this bird from the Sunfowl. The pupil of
its eye is red & it must therefore be expunged from the
list – Lerwin's specimens from Eastern Bengal & the
S.E. Himalayas appear to have a richer green tinge
than the Sylhet & Kachar birds –
One of the Mr. Blyth killed a true arborea & found
heading near Chini – Wt measured 6¼
ext. 10¾ W. 3¼ T 2½ – tars ⅞ – foot 1½ –
~~Mr Blyth that~~ Other specimens of his T. agilis
are said by Mr Blyth to be those of true arborea
as distinguished from Hodgson's nacullatus, & it
must be retained ~~[illegible]~~ for the Eastern bird by those
who maintain its distinctness as a race –
Pifarter has a double moult –

Gen. Corydalla – has a single moult – the young have pale margins to the body feathers as in larks – but they do not like those birds shed their primaries & rectrices at the first moult –

p. 599 – Corys. Richardi. Mr. Newman's bird from Col. Sykes's coll. is clearly not this species –

600 – Cor. rufula – This is said by Mr. Blyth to be figured in Vieillot pl. col. 160 but not extravagantly coloured – He says it is more like this bird (l.c.) / coverhead better with those of 601 Cory. Thekla – Pederson suspects that this is Vieillot's C. rufula – This is also perhaps the bird back of Adams in Pl. Phil. S. said to be gregarious in the Punjab in fields – with the markings on the breast more numerous than in agilis – It is quite intermediate between C. Richardi & C. rufula, but with the habits distinct from either –

601 – Spordroma campestris –

One measured 7 1/4 inches in length; ext. 11 1/4 –

W 3¾ - T. 3 - tars. 1 1/16 - foot 1 3/8 - It has only a single mark like the last -

604 - Hirundo cinerea - Mr Hume (merely I believe for the description & without having African specimens for comparison) insists on the distinction of this & the next bird 604 Hirundo sordida, from Ruppell's bird - rectives similis to the former & names the latter guttaro-infuscata - In my description of the latter bird I ought have said that the extreme at tail feathers are infuscated, all the others being dark brown - one measured 3 inches in length - ext. 13, W 4 T 3 1/2 - tars. 1 1/8 - foot 1 11/16 - It is exceedingly common in all the outer ranges of the Himalayas in Kumaon - Mussoorie - to Kashmir - breeding - Jan. 605 - Anthus arboreus - This it appears, I'd stand as A. arboreus Horsfield, being quite distinct from the ~~African~~ true arborea of Egypt & S. Europe - The axillaries are very pale citrine yellow as they are not in that ~~[illegible]~~ species

Supplement to
Guide of India
Pt 16

Letters to [illegible]

Lemaay Lord Oulaird Hume 1ser
to be unfinished = carried
Mai 1870 p. 36

Hume – Mai 1869 – 355
resumé Mai 1870 – 36

Anthus cervinus - cont.

This I find to be a much more widely spread species than when I published the Birds of India - I found it also on the Submontane region in the cold weather from the Punjab to the Afghan - & found it breeding in the interior of the hills in Sutlej -

These individuals that are most numerously spotted on the breast ~~sometimes~~ generally want the vinous hue - It prefers the sufficiency edge of streams & lakes - I got the nest near Chini on the Sutlej at about 12,000 ft. of elevation - It contained 4 eggs reddish white ~~with~~ minutely freckled & spotted with purplish brown & a dark zone of the same at the large end -

605 bis - Anthus pratensis - Mr Hume states that undoubted specimens of A. pratensis have been obtained in Western Asia - These have to be compared with A. japonicus, &c. in

Protozoa sp. Foraminifera in various forms of convolution

German & Russian

A. Spirolina

Brook. [illegible]
abundant

said to be very close to pratensis but perhaps distinct – The figure in Fauna Japonica appears to be very like the spotted, non-rosaceous stage of rosaceus – ~~with~~ & I see that Sweet contemplated combining joint cirsinus & pratensis –

605 bis Anthus aquaticus – Mr Pelzeln states that Stoliczka sent him this bird from Ladak – & Lord Walden has a skin from – ? Hume – Mr 1869–55 Berang 1870 36

A. Blakistoni, Swinhoe, is said to be closely allied to Spinoletta –

606 – Helcura sylvana – Mr Swinhoe strong-billed in any manner in all the N.W. Himalaya breeding not only in the interior where only seen by Stoliczka – but on the outer ranges as close

Mayporce –
The bill is fleshy beneath – the legs pale
fleshy yellow – high [a good order extt. 11 –
W. 3 ¼ Oliver

Gen. Cochoa – Mr Myth takes credit to himself –
partly so for ascertaining that ——
—— Jamaicensis belongs to the same
genus – It will be seen that I had
previously suspected this having with a query put Oreias J.
as a synonym of Cochoa –

609 – Pteroptochus erythropterus – The tail feathers
are chestnut red, the base blackish grey & the
outermost black edged. The wide superciliary
stripe begins over the eye & extends to the nape –
The tertiaries webs of the primaries & secondaries as
well as the tips are white forming a white wing patch –
The tail of the female has all the feathers

which will stand as bill in it.

black, green on the outer webs & tipped yellow -
the centre pair are wholly green - not tipped -
occasionally ~~or~~ ~~[illegible]~~ a young male has a trace
of the ~~gold~~ yellow edging - as noted by Blyth -
Bill pale flesh colour & wider of upper mandible
Beavan states that the inner of some are
dark grey -
A close allied species is P. eralatus, Tickell
from Tenasserim -

611 - Alcedinis cucubarbus - I have
made a double mistake here, following Blyth
The Himalayan bird is distinct, the close
allied to the ~~the~~ Malayan species, quite
stand as melanotis, Hodgson - & the
so called female is a distinct species,
xanthochloris, Hodgson -

head light slaty, the rest of the upper plumage
vernal green

A. melanotis Les

Length from 4 5/8 ext. 1 3/4 - to. 2 1/2 T 1 3/4 -
~~It is figured by Jardine & Selby~~

A. xanthochlora has the tail feather tipped greenish white not yellow, & the chin throat & breast greenish white, the abdomen & vent pale green - The female is different ~~in~~ in having the head tinged with greenish, & the secondary coverts tipped with pale yellowish - This species appears more abundant in the N.W. Himalayas than in Sikim - I procured it near Mussoorie & Moteighur pl. 8 it - S. Kuhl.

613. Seiurus aurocapillus -

This rare bird has been recently procured

by Meyen found in N. America where it does not appear so rare as in Siberia.

615 – Leiothrix argentauris – figd. Gould B. Asia pt. XV. The legs are dark yellow – length of one 6 3/4 inch. ext. 9 1/4. – The nest is figured by Hodgson. resembled like that of the oriole – It extends as far as Tenasserim.

616 – Siva strigula – figd. Gould B. Asia pt XV pl. – It is Garrulax pileatus Lesson – Nov. Jerd. In my description of the tail I have wrongly said the outer instead of the inner web of the tail blue chestnut ~~of the~~ –

Hodgson figures the eggs as pale blue with various specks.

617 – Siva cyanouroptera – figd Gould B. Asia pt. XV pl. –

The bill is light yellow below & at the gape. Ext. young of one 8 inches – tail 2 3/4 –

Hogan has figured the neck in a finished hawk & the eggs pale green with large rufous spots – It extends as far south as Tenasserim

609. Minla cærulicepsa – The eggs in white with rufous spots tending to form a zone – The eggs are dusky greenish yellow –

610 – Minla cinerea – The description is taken from a partly faded specimen the' a lighter one than the type described by Blyth – Colour quite fresh

Length of one 4 $\frac{3}{8}$, ext 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ – W. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
legs dark olive yellow – bill dusky olive, flesh beneath –

to give it an English name – It may be called

621 – Prepares chrysaetus – Have matted the ash-coloured bill-tit –

The eggs in figured by Hodgson dull white with a few dusky specks –

622 – Prepares uniformes –

This is one of the very few birds of Ind. I have preserved myself – The cere-coverts are darker brown than the head – the white separating line is bordered above by some blackish feathers the lores also are black –

623 – Dendrus flavicollis – The eyelid is white, the lores dark brown, joining the mandible

624 – Ix. occipitalis – Fwd fold B. Atria ft XV fl. 9 – are measured 5 ½ under-cert. 8 ¼ to 9 ½ –

- figured (Mr 1870 pl. )

625 - Ix. striatus - The ear-coverts are pale rufous ch. color partially extends over the eye - The legs are fleshy yellow in the fresh bird - In some the feathers of the head are darker almost rufous brown -

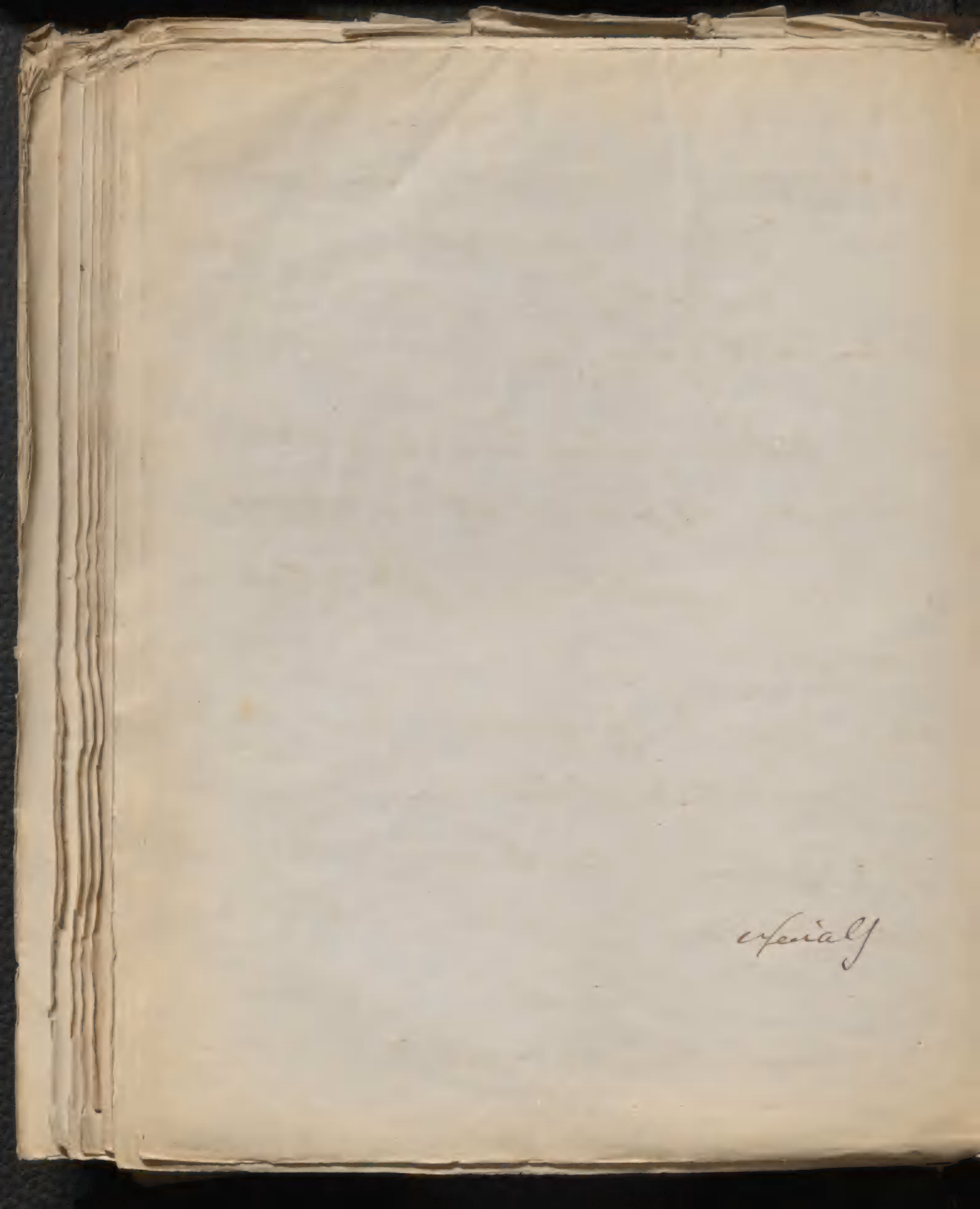
626 - Cyornis pallipes - Extends to the N.W. Himalayas - I procured it at Mussoorie

627 - Cyornis occipitalis - Fgd paled N. Bihar fl. xx fl. 10

629. Muscicapa parva - Hitherto also fgd grey-female of Birds fl. 53 -

& 630 Siphonia rufigularis - H. thought he omitted Hesperornis - Sainthar has lately discovered it. from

very close to our species which extends to Formosa



631 – Jynx torquilla – The legs are pale flesh colour –

632 – Sylviparus modestus – I should have stated that the head is subcrested – The silky yellow superciliary stripe is almost concealed in general in my specimens when the crest is raised – Length of one 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ wing 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ – tail 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ – Mr Gould says that the female has the forehead & the lower plumage pale white –

633 – Cephalopyrus flammiceps – The female has the forehead & top of the head not yellow, the lower colours paler & wanting the black.

Allescard – I found this pretty little bird to be not rare in the N.W. Himalayas in flowering fruit trees – I found Mr Gould says that he did not know it beyond Jeroost I have seen it in Cashmere above Jeroost in the month of April – In the cold weather it extends

into the plains — Brooks got it in the Hazara district — & Hume has it sent from Central India —

634 — Epikaleicus erythrocephalus —
The birds are said by Hewson to be gadas — the legs dirty orange — The nest was found by Captain Cock at Dharmsala in the hole in a tree & was stated by Hutton — ??

635 — Epikaleicus icterocephalus — Mackey obtained this bird on Mt. Tonglo in Sikkim at near 10,000 ft of elevation —

636 — Epikaleicus minor sylvaticus —
I ~~have~~ found this bird very abundant — Tree frequents in Cashmere at 9-10,000 ft of elevation in ~~summer~~ August in company with Regulus himalayanus & Lophophanes melanolophus —
Length of one 4 3/4 ext. T. W 2 3/8. T. 2 3/8 — Hind 3/4 —

In winter this bird is common near Kotagiri

637 - Lophophanes dichrous

This species is the nearest to L. cristatus of Europe - this is clearly a hill bird confined to the West - yet the Blyth notes shew it is always scarce -

638 - Lophophanes melanolophus -

Length from tip of beak to fork of tail 4 ½ - ext 7 ½ inches - hitherto deemed rare - Meewan found the nest and Sunlaci a hole in a garden wall made of rubbish lined with fine fur & grey wool - It contained young ones -

640 - Lophophanes rufonuchalis - I found this - the Sitlej valley near Chini - length 5 inches ext 8 ½ - to 2 ¾ T. 2 - tars. ¾ - There was no trace of rufous on the axillaries, nor any slight tinge on lower abdomen & under t.c.

1 Hume spec. Im Comitech

641 - Lophophanes Beccani -

Length gone 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ - ext. of. W. 3. T 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - bill
front $\frac{7}{10}$. tars. $\frac{3}{4}$ - ~~[illegible]~~

642 - Parus cinereus in a tree Lophophanes
cristatus being collected there in
spirit in the B.M.

644 - Parus montanus - the wings in some
in fine order - & tipped green - The outer t.f. has
the outermost web white & of 3 outer pairs of t.f.
are tipped white

645. Parus cinereus - The tail is
the two outermost f. white - the bill
is black; inter dorsal line & the legs flesh colour -
Since I published the volume containing the accounts of
this bird I found it by no means rare at
Pomeroon in Mexico - & Mr Wallace found it
at Moeldat in Ceylon not far from some place -

It appears to vary a good deal in size according to locality –

Mr Leith says that it is more common in Kashmir & Tibet than on this side the snowy range –

646 Parus nuchalis – Mr Hume has lately had specimens of this rare Tit sent him from Rajputana – a most unexpected locality –

646 bis – Melanipparus semilaniatus Schlegel.
See Ibis 1866. 415 –

Dresser.

I have seen the type specimen of this species – it was collected near Sirdhana – or the road

killed at Muffaner

L7. b. 3 a. ext. 11. J. G. & the Malay on case in b
may now considered distinct —

Himalayan range –

648. Menetolestes xanthogenys –

The superciliary stripe can hardly be called small –
The extent of one tipped white, the other tipped
dirty yellow – except the centre pair of which are bluish –
The inferior dark brown – extent of wing of
one 8 ½ – ~~[illegible]~~

For "replaced in Sikim by the next species"
read "by another species" in 649 –

Another species of this genus not noticed by me
is M. elegans, Lesson, Rev. Zool. 1854 – p. 68
M. Parvus quadrivittatus, Lafresn. R.Z. 1840
from the Philippines –

650. Melanochlora sultanea – figured
Gould B. A. pl. XX pl. 15 –
one partly killed measured 4 ¼ inches in the body –
tail 3 ¾ – tars. nearly 1 –
The Burmese race appears smaller

Supplement to
Vols 1 & 2
No 17
Accounts to Rebecca Patterson

652. Accentor rufilatus — I found the accentor by no means rare near Chini in the Sutlej at a height of 12-13,000 ft. running on the shingles! — One measured 6½ inches ext 11¼ W. 3⅞ —

653. Accentor altaicus — the feathers of the head, nape & hind neck have dusky central streaks the ear coverts are slightly infused; there is a dark streak from the lores below the eye — the lower f.c. are rather dark brown edged white than white with brown streaks — I thought at first I found this species in Tibet in Summer & I saw it in Ladak — In winter it ~~[illegible]~~ is not rare near Kotgarh. length of one male Jan. W. 3⅞; tail 2⅞ —

(Holechka

654 Accentor strophiatus — In Summer the plumage is darker discovered, the feathers of the back & wing-coverts streaked with dusky the eyestreak is fulvous white & narrows anteriorly,

The wings are marginated dark brown. –
Bill dusky inclining to dark brown – legs fleshy yellow
L. gone $5\frac{5}{8}$ – or 1 $8\frac{1}{2}$ W. $2\frac{7}{8}$ – This species is
very abundant in parts of the N.W. Himalayas in
summer at a considerable elevation – 10,000 ft
in Kashmir, & in winter in Kumaon near
Mussoorie &c. Hodgson figures the egg as a
greenish blue –

656 – A. subculoides – Stoliczka obtained
this species in Tibet in summer, but rare in
the Sutlej valley even in winter. Jerdon obtained
it myself – He remarks that in summer the
brown above is paler, but the ferruginous of the head
brighter than in winter –

Dr. Stoliczka obtained another species of the
type of A. modularis in W. Tibet &c. may be
the A.

657 Corvus corax – The Raven is very common from Umballa to the Punjab & indeed almost replaces C. corone in the Punjab proper – as Dr Stewart has precisely noticed – It is quite familiar & somewhat social in its habits in large Cantonments at all events – Beavan found it breeding at Umballa on the 28th March ~~It is very doubtful~~ – One measured by Beavan was 24¾ inches long; wing 16½: crit. — ? tail 9½ – tars. 2½ – bill part

3 –
It is not yet decided whether the Tibetan Raven be distinct or not – As a rule it averages a larger size than corax – One killed by me in Ladak was 26 inches long – wing 18½ – T. 10½ – crit. 5·2 – bill

3 – tail. 7 in – weight – 2½ lbs –

659 – Corvus corone – Col. Tytler has a specimen said to have been killed near Muballe which appears to be this bird. & other authorities have given it from the N.W. Himalayas but I doubt its being common in Kashmir as Adams says –

660 – Corvus culminatus – It appears that this species must stand as Corvus levaillantii Lesson –

It is doubtful if Corvus cornix of Tytler be distinct from this species which according to Blyth certainly occurs on the Andaman islands –

661 – Corvus intermedius – This rare marked bird of which so little has been known

Cost 3½ –

hitherto in very abundant at all our hill stations in the N.W. Himalayas, now I believe descending to the plains – It is decidedly a larger bird than C. sylvendens – the Adams say the contrary – It is decidedly gregarious & its call is very distinct from that of either sylvendens or calliopeus. Beavan has noted that it soars much high in the air & on wearing in circles – I found one measured 19 inches extt. 35 – wing 13 – T. 8½ – bill f. 2⅛ – tars. 2 & weight 9/10 (Stoliczka gives it as from 18 – 20 – wing to 13 t. 8 – 8½ – bill 2¼ – 2½ –) Tail much graduated the outer feather being 2 to 2½ inches shorter than the middle ones – It extends to Kashmir, & even to Leh & Skardo in Tibet according to Stoliczka –

Beavan noticed a crow he saw on the Tonglo – but did not procure – I ~~it~~ killed

one there in 1868 & found that it was apparently of the species - tho' considerably larger than the average of those from the N.W. & its habits were more solitary - Length of this specimen 21 inches - ext. 39 W $1\frac{3}{4}$ - T. $9\frac{3}{8}$ Ears. $2\frac{1}{4}$ bill at gape $2\frac{3}{8}$ -

662 - C. tenuirostris - This must be expunged from the list as it turns out to be a specimen of C. cinea - of Malayana - & had evidently not been obtained at Bombay -

~~664 - C. Gigantea~~

663 bis C. cornix has stated in the field for May 68 to have been seen & heard at Peshawar by Major D. Radcliffe & I have since seen a specimen & in preparation of W. Hume from that locality -

Besides C. sinensis, & C. pectoralis Gould / Sh.

is said to be turquatus, Lesson, there is C. fasciatus, B.P. (macrorhynchos apud J. & Schl.) called a large-billed Crow by Sonnerat for Ceylon & Jerdon & Tick macrorhynchos, J. for Malayana –

664 – C. frugilegus – The rook extends as far as the Sutlej river in the plains of the Punjab – but I have seen it ~~little~~ further south & east – It is not so common in Kashmir as I am led to suppose –

665 – Corvus monedula – I shall not notice the jackdaw further south than Lahore & Umritsir in the Punjab – It is extremely abundant in Kashmir, & specimens appear decided of smaller than Sample an individual one killed at Srinagger measured 13 inches in length – W. 9½ T. 4¾ – tars. 1¼ –

The 7th quill has an oblong white spot on its inner web, about one third from the tip, & the 8th a smaller one – this pure white

viz

666 - Uncipagra hemispila - The white on the t.f. increases in extent successively outwards so that the outermost f. are more than half white -
I find the extent of wing of one 25 under the way 8 ½ - Bill dusky horny, pale at the tip; feet black; under deep brown -
The young birds are stated to have the spots pale rufescent -
Hodgson has figured in the same drawing as the present species a bird wholly without spots - of an uniform reddy brown color, the cap darker, wings blackish, all the t.f. except the centre ones tipped white - lower t.c. white -
Blyth calls this <u>immaculata</u> - I have carefully examined the drawing, & the bird depicted there has certainly no appearance of immaturity -

B. Aro fct.

667 - N. multipustulata - Gould not multimaculata - The name I took from Blyth's Cat of Birds preface p. xxvi - for at the time when I ~~[illegible]~~ wrote my work I had not seen a copy of Gould's B. Asia -
This fine Nutcracker I found very abundant in the Pine forests of Kashmir from 8 - 10,000 ft. of elevation - in fact more abundant there than I have seen Nucifraga in any locality - ~~The~~ It is particularly fond of walnuts & in the autumn may always be found in the Walnut trees - One measured 15 inches in length ext. 25 - W. 8¼ - T. 6¾ - bill f. 1 5/8 - tars. 1½
668 bis - Pica tibetana - Hodgson - This is probably distinct from bottanensis - It is figured in Hodgson's drawings without any white on the scapulars, the tail rather short & uniformly glossed - The ~~[illegible]~~ want
in pica

fig^d Gould B. Ara pt XIII pl. 1 -

of the white spot however may be an accidental omission of the Artist from a badly stuffed specimen —

669. Sarcelus bifasciatus — Pl. 4
Bill being black — legs pale slate — ext. of wing 19½ —

670 — Micropus sinensis — This must stand as U. occipitalis, Pl. — the sinensis being distinct. In the tail of one more heavily tipped white, it wants the white spot on the inner web of the quill which sinensis has — & the rump is pure white — ext. of wing of one 23½ — I found it not rare near Mussoorie & elsewhere in the N.W. Himalayas —

671. U. flavirostris — Fed Guide O. Asia pt XIII — Pl. 4 —

The yellow-billed bird from Kashmir has been

described & figured by Gould as distinct from flaviventris – 672 bis U. arcuata Gould B. Asia pl XXII fl. ♂ – It is stated to differ from flaviventris in having the crown alone black & not the back of the head also; the tail more widely tipped white, & the white paler – the legs to be shorter & slender

One I killed in Kashmir was 26½ inches long – ext. 23. W. 7½ T. 18½ – tars. 2. bill f. 1⅛ – bill yellow – legs orange white deep buff – It is found most of I think in the outer ranges of Kashmir – but also occasionally in woods within the valley at no very great elevation.

673 – Cisp a sinensis – fig'd Gould B. Asia pl 1 & fl. – ~~The crimsons & primaries~~ The tips of the secondaries are greenish white in fresh specimens ~~and the~~ The t. f. are dull

green. Mill blood red – ~~H Stevenson~~ The nest & eggs are figured by Hodgson – nest jay-like – on a Bamboo – eggs bluish white thickly set minute dark brown specks – The eggs were bought to me at Darjeeling

—

The measured 14 5/8 – W. 5 1/2 ext. 17 1/2 – T. 7 1/2 tars. 1 3/4.

675 – Dendrocitta pallida –

Mill doubtful if this be a good species or not – Some specimens collected probably in Southern India – appeared to Blyth to be of the pallida race – & they are somewhat smaller than Bengal specimens –

676 – D. sinensis – This must stand as himalayana, Blyth being distinct from the Chinese bird –

677 – D. pentalis – figd Gray Gen. Birds pl. 75
D. rufigastra, Gould is declared to be identical with D.
occipitalis Vieill. from Sumatra – Another species is
D. Bayleyi, Tytler from the Andamans, a small
& very interesting species – My Tenia cuculata
has been figured by Gould B. Asia pt. XV pl. 4
679 – Tragopan hималayanus – is declared by
Mr Blyth & others not distinct from Gracelus
of Swinhoe, & that specimens equally large, & with the bill
larger than any Himalayan ones have been killed in Swinhoe –
One killed by me near Chini measured when fresh
16¼ – ext. 33½; W. 12. T. 7 – tars. 2. – I have
not seen it in summer below 10,000 ft. – Its
call is from some author I call in the text
rough & harsh in anything but that – It is tolerably
familiar about grazing grounds but very shy when
alarmed –

a St. Victor's Hame

ich appears to be Bree's fey. of <u>unicolor</u> -

680. Pyrrhocorax alpinus — Mr. Heaven raised a dispute about the color of the legs of the Himalayan bird, but there is no doubt it is red — Moleczka says it is common in W. Tibet, Spiti, &c in summer, descends in winter — It is very social, & often visits the camps of travellers — and is as familiar & noisy as C. graculus in the plains — I saw it rarely on some of the ranges of surrounding Kashmir —

681 — Sturnus vulgaris — The bill is said to be longer more acuminate in the Indian bird than in the European —

682 — Sturnus unicolor — This must be expunged from the list of Indian birds, but the Starling of Kashmir appears to be the brilliantly coloured species lately figured by Scaled S. purpurascens B. Asia Pt XXVI — pl. 2. L 8½ — W 5¾. T 3 — tars 1⅛ — One I measured in Kashmir was 8½ ext 14½ — W. 4¾. T. 2¼ — bill 1 — tars. 1 — bill deep yellow — legs orange brown —

057 J. Lapodaeus
eqs [illegible] hic in [illegible] hic

688 - Acridotheres ginginianus - Hodgson states that it is not found in the Punjab - I have seen it common at Umritsar & a few miles further north. Blyth thinks that Past. pagodarum Lesson is perhaps the same as my burmannicus - other species are T. melanopterus Daud. from Java & T. tricolor Hodg. - If Tytler's ~~[illegible]~~ andamanensis be distinct from erythropygius of the Nicobars it is perhaps the same as my nemricolus - Ibis 1862 p.

691. Saxicola opeloptera. The female & young bird is somewhat smaller - alone uniform pale brown with pale edges to the feathers; wings darker brown with a white patch on the first 8 primaries; beneath, the chin is buff, the neck & head pale cinereous brown, some of the feathers whitish with brown crow-shaped markings; albescent

pegouting

Northwards

on the belly & under t.c.; inner wing-coverts buffy white - hinder whitish yellow - bill blackish; legs reddish brown - length $7\frac{3}{4}$ ext $13\frac{1}{4}$ - W $4\frac{1}{8}$ - T. $2\frac{5}{8}$. I have only seen it ~~in~~ the forests near Mussoorie & Simla & never ~~not~~ in rice fields as Adams reports -

692. Sulabes silipicosa - more common in Ceylon than philippensis - The eggs found by Surgeon Daly in Cochin - blue -

693. E. intermedia - It does not appear to extend beyond Nepal -

696. Ploceus bengalensis - I was rather surprised to find that this species is not many extends to the N.W.P. It is not rare in the Doab

++ 701 - Munia striata must perhaps stand as leucozota J.

702. M. acuticauda extends into China -

+ 699 - M. similans, Stoliczka is merely the young of undulata

It extends along the Doab as far as Etáwah at all events –

706. Passer indicus This race of domestica is also found in Nubia -

707 - Passer salicicolus - I found this species extremely common from Delhi westwards & northwards to the Punjab & Blyth notices this from information given Gore in Sind — — the first intimation of its being such a common species ~~here~~ in India It frequents fields & has pipes in immense flocks often settling on the ledges - & 3 or 4 dozen may be easily killed at a shot - The female may be distinguished from that of the common Sparrow or indicus by having the face neck & breast obscurely streaked with faint dusky stria - the superciliaries is more dingy, & the entire wants the buffous tinge of the mantle One measured 6 in den ext. 9½ W 3 - T. 2¼. The bill is larger & also the bird clad than in the last bird -

In the Salt range it is common near the villages.

708. Passer cinnamomeus – This species is very close to P. rutilans, J. P.C. 588-2 or P. Sap. only differing in the yellow hue of the lower parts & cheeks. The female is dirty yellowish beneath rather than dirty brown – Bill black – under dark brown legs reddish brown – Length 5 3/8 ext. 8 1/2 w. 2 3/4 – I found it common all thro' the N.W. Himalayas – & I have seen it in the Dehra Doon as late as April –

709 – Beavan describes a female sparrow procured at Simla & Mr. Blyth supposed it might be the female of P. pyrrhonotus – one was uniform with dark markings above; dirty white below w. superciliary wing bars –

713 – Emberiza cia – E. stracheyi in 714 is the summer plumage of cia – I believe E. fleri & E. leucocephala (no descr.) the same – Beavan on

Tytler's authority states the sexes of this bird to be alike in which he is confirmed in Sikkim - Length of one 6½ wing 3 3¼ - T. 3. crt. 9 - 10 -
Bill dusky above fleshy below - legs dull yellow -
This bunting is one of the commonest birds on the N.W. Himalayas at various elevations up to 10,000 ft. occurring everywhere - ~~Assumption the egg~~ E. cioides T. vapiens Adams is most probably the same bird

715 - E. fuscata - It is still doubtful if this bird has ever occurred in India - yet - A somewhat allied bird E. cermuti, De Filippi occurs in Persia

716. E. huttoni, Fig. Jerdon B. Ind. pl. XXXI. fig. 13 - Blanford got this bunting in Nagpur & Chanda in Central India -

Supplement to
Birds of India
No 18.
Sukeinja Podrapkala to
Otacoys lopiaortrès.

717 – ~~Sm~~ being a spodocephala – ~~Sig.~~

I found the Wanting rather common in Assam in the cold season – frequenting barley & grassy lands near the banks of the Brahmaputra –

~~Sa~~ ~~So~~ E. personata is considered to be the same bird – In summer it is stated that the head & neck become grey & round the ~~the~~ bill black – Heaven get one spec. at Darjeeling ~~Redolf~~ in winter

718 – E. Stewartii. – I first found this Wanting near Chini in the Sutley & in several other localities in same valley – in summer. It is also common in the valley of Kashmir in summer – In winter it extends (occasionally at least) throughout the plains in the N.W. provinces as far as Central India –

Bill dusky black with base brownish fleshy – irides brown – length of one b winter ex. 9½ W 3⅞ to 3¾

* I obtained one specimen in the Salt range of the Punjab in 1861 & I sent to Dr. Walden in whose cell it was in. I do not know if Hume has found it here or not.

719 – E. fucata – figd Fau. Jap. pl. 57
& Gould B. Asiatic XXI. pl. 11 –
The female has the head dusky greenish striated, the wings on the back lilac, pronounced the chin throat & lower pts yellowish; a black streak commences at the lower mandible & breaks up into spots & stripes on the sides of neck breast & flanks –

719 bis – E. striolata has been found by Hume in Rajputana where it appears a permanent resident, breeding – ×

720. E. pusilla – figd Gould B. Asia pl XIX pl. 9 – I found it in April at Shillong on the Khasia hills, apparently migrating northwards, as a few days all were gone –

720 bis E.

Broken terrace wall — part of trunk or tufts

of dull white quartz-like, thickly speckled
& spotted reddish brown & purplish grey — out-
lined —

1 of, males cots like ♀ head — 1st plumage
2nd plumage not assumed till 2d year

721. Eupleja melanocephala Jerd
Scaled U. Atra pl XXII fig. 10

722. E. leteola – fig. scaled U. Atra pl
XXII fig. 9

724. Melophus melanicterus – It is very
abundant in Dehra Doon – & moderately so on the outer
ranges of the N.W. Himalayas – Hutton
found the nest in May & June – on the ground on a
bank, & under a ~~bridge~~ rock – & on a ledge of rock,
made of moss, beaver roots & fibres, & the eggs
3 or 4 in number of a dull stone-grey colour
tinged rather blue & spotted with dull purplish brown in
dashes & blotches

721 bis – Emberiza schoeniclus – has been
found by Hume near Delhi

Geoffroyanus vulgaris

725 - Herpirhynchus icterioides.

The female has the upper t.c. ashy — the tail central t.f. dark ashy. The young male has the head, whole throat ashy, rest of the upper plumage yellow green — ~~[illegible]~~ The bill is chrysoprase green under dark brown. Length year 9 ½ extt. 16. It has a fine pleasing mellow whistle of 2 or 3 notes — generally heard [illegible] of trees — I have generally found it in cover — at a considerable elevation only below 8000 ft. — With reference to Hutton's observation that it is only found in the interior of the hills I may say that it is not found in the outer ranges but on the higher one immediately beyond as at Dehra near Mussoorie — Simla, Jagra &c — Stoliczka remarking that it does not go far into the interior

meaning towards Tibet

726 – H. affinis – by Gould B. Asia pt XX pl. 7 – (3 The male is figured in Hodgson's drawings for <u>icterioides</u>)
(2) the female is figured in Gould's figure of <u>icterioides</u> pt III pl. 13. (the lower figure). (4) the upper figure, however, behind the male is female <u>icterioides</u>

727 – Mycerobas melanoxanthus – H. is clear figd. very fem. birds pl. 88 – The rare spotted winged is not adult & is? be changed to Barred-winged bar-winged. The female is brown above (rather than slaty like the male) the f. of head nape & upper back being tinged with yellow, & the tips of each f. being yellow with a dark centre –

728 bis – Coccothraustes vulgaris – has lately been procured at Peshawar by Major Delme

729 - Pyrrhula erythrocephala - Stoliczka says that it breeds about Kitgurh 6 - 8000 ft - but is found up to the limit of Pine forests - May come down in winter in the outer ranges? - I have generally found it rare in summer - The wings & tail are narrowly barred with dull black - ext. of wing of one 9½

730 P. erythaca - figd Mr 1863 pl. X - but the tail given incorrectly -

731 - P. rifalensis - also occurs in N.W. Himalayas in summer - tho' rare

732 - P. aurantiaca - I killed one female of this very rare bird in Kashmir in the valley of the Sindh river at about 7000 ft of elevation -

733 Pyrrhoplectes sanguiniceps - I found it not very rare at 9 & 10 - 12000 ft near Darjeeling -

734 Loxia himalayana - In winter it occurs occasionally even at Mussoorie Simla &c - In summer Stoliczka found it in Chenab & Lahul -

734 bis L. leucoptera - Gmel. figd Bon. Schl. Mus. Loxi. pl. - also occurs on the Himalayas tho' very rare -

735 – Hæmatospiza sipahi – figd Ban. Schl Mon Loxias pl. 26 – I found it by no means rare in the Khasia hills – where it is commonly captured & caged – we killed ~~two~~

736. Propyrrhula subhemachala – figd Ban. Schl Mon Lox pl. 13 –

737 – Carpodacus rubicilla – figd ibs Ban. Schl Mon – Lox. pl. 26?

738 – C. erythrinus – Ban & Schl. Mon. Lox pl. 44 one new wing 6 in – ext 10¼ – W. 3⅜ – T. 2⅜ – tars ¾ – I found it breeding in small numbers at Chini & Rampur on Sutlej in Sept but more abundant further on –

739 Propasser rodopeplus – figd Ban. Schl. Mon Lox pl. 20 –

740. P. thura – pentalei, Bl. – bidem no 744 figd P.Z.S. 1855 No. 414 – ~~Col Sykes~~ It can ~~found in Sykes~~ probably the Eastern representative of rodopeplus which does not occur in eastern Nepal nor Sikkim –

741 - Prof. Sterlochlamys - Bon. & Sch. Lox
pl. 24.25 - Rudolf Adam B. Lecture no 68 -
I killed a female of this species in July -
at the head of the
Pabbar valley the same locality where Stoliczka
got it - length 7½ inch - ext. 13. W. 4⅜ -
T. 3¼ - Stoliczka says not rare at Chini
rare at Kotegarh in winter - The chin throat
& breast are yellowish with black streaks -

742. P. Stoodochrous - Bon. & Schl. Lox.
pl. 28 - I found this rare finch always
at considerable elevation in summer in the
N.W. Himalaya - never below 10,000 ft. - in winter
however it descends much lower - Stoliczka says
he found it more common east of Chini in Spiti,
Lahul &c - I found it in small flocks feeding
on the seeds of a Rumex - the measured
5¾ inches - ext. 9 - W. 2⅞ - T. 2⅜ - tars. ¾ -

A specimen measured in the flesh gave
exp. $12\frac{1}{4}$ i lb $5\frac{3}{4}$ - tail $\frac{7}{8}$ i foot $1\frac{3}{8}$ -
under red hair - legs fleshy yellow -

746. Pyrrhocorax alpinus - fide Bon. & Schl. Icon. Lex. fl. 20 -

A second specimen of this species from Ladak is indicated by Stoliczka J. As. 1865 & Ibis 1866 - 412

747 - Pyrrhocorax graculus - fide Bon. & Schl. Ic. Lex. fl. 27-28 - Stoliczka found it - in summer in Spiti - Ladak at from 13,000 & 17000 ft seeking its food on encamping grounds - He also found the nest near Lake Tsomoriri - on the ground in some fissure - the eggs dirty white or greenish with some dark brown spots - He also states that it occurs this cold near Simla in winter -

748 - I first found the bird near Chini in the Sutlej valley - not common - but afterwards found it literally abundant in pine forests - Kashmir at 9-10,000 ft. elevation -

7 At page 404 I state that I am inclined to think that the Pyrgita? cordata of my Catalogue no 178 may have belonged to the present genus, and that in its coloration it much resembles the females of P. pithyornis & striatica — In seeing lately in Cama Tritram's cell a specimen of a bird of ——— dodeta, Lichtf. from Bokhara — I at once recognised as well as it is possible to do from recollection the bird obtained by me in the Decca with a lot of ——— Rodydatyla —

749. Carduelis caniceps –

very common in the interior of the hills in summer and quite familiar – entering villages & perching on houses as I saw at Nsrang & elsewhere – One measured – the flesh 5 1/4 inches; extent of 1/4 – I saw it also in Kashmir in summer, and at Sialkote in the Punjab in winter –

750. Chrysomitris spinoides

very ~~flesh~~ common in all the N.W. Himalayas in summer – breeding near Simla &c – In winter I saw it in vast flocks in the Dehra Doon –

751 Metopiana pusilla. –

I found this beautiful little finch in great numbers high up the ~~Sutlej~~ valley in summer feeding along with Goldfinches & Rosefinches &c – It is occasionally caged & brought to Simla as the 'Cabulee bullfinch' – Stoliczka found the nest on shrubs of Juniper –

751 bi - Linota nemorinus - This bird as I captured has occurred in our limits in Kulu & the Sutlej valley - It is stated to be very like Linota montana, but paler with a shorter & slender bill -

751 ter Linota hyspnoa - Stoliczka
J.A.S.
This small linet has been found in Eastern Nepaul at Chini at 12000 ft. & also in Ladak

752 bi - Montifringilla adamsi - Moore
Figd Gould B. Asia pt XIX pl. 10 -
This species mentioned in the text as from Ladak has been found by Stoliczka in the Sutlej valley & also in Kulu -

753 - Fringillauda nemoricola
Hodgson
Hodgson seems for this first in somewhat unfortunate for in summer dress I have never seen it except

above the limits of all forests – In winter however they descend to 6000 – 7000 ft. but I doubt their frequenting forests even then – I found them in pairs – or a few together or occasionally in flocks in wooded ravines generally with a strong flight – often pursuing one another & keeping up a chuckling twitter – they often alight on dead heads –

Tribe Rhipidurinae Sordidus. Stoliczka

This species appears to be very close to the last – He states it to be common in N. Lahul & Ladak in summer & in winter it has occurred in Kulu parts –

754 - Mirafra africana -

This species according to my supposition does occur throughout the N.W. provinces - as far as Bhabla at all events -

755 - Mirafra affinis - This is stated to be Alauda coromandelica of Cuvier apud Pederson, R.J. 1854 -

756. Mirafra cinnamomea

I found this species in the Punjab not far from the base of the outer hills, and I believe it occurs also in other parts of the upper India but I think that a species intermediate to it & affinis is the most common species of ~~those~~ the north of India -

757 - Mirafra cantillans

but rare in certain localities in N.W. provinces

Two species allied to M. javanica, have been

from Ballard's collection

recently described by Swinhoe as M. borassendi & M. parva, the former from Borneo the latter from Flores

758 Ammomanes phoenicura –

Occurs more commonly in the N.W. provinces at Sialkot – Rawal Pindi &c –

Extent of wing of one 13 inches tarsus $\frac{8}{10}$ inch $\frac{5}{10}$ inch concealed by feathers –

759. Ammomanes deserticola –

I found this lark very abundant at the edge of the salt range of the Punjab on the rocky sides of the hills – one cock on the bitterland above – it feeds on the roads up the hills just as the lark does in Ps –

Dimensions of one measured in the flesh – Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ in extent $11\frac{3}{4}$–12; wing $3\frac{3}{4}$–4; T. $2\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{7}{8}$.

760 bis. Pycnonotus affinis. Blyth.

Black capped Finch-bulbul

Crown head of male black with broad white forehead, and a small black spot on nape. Blyth at p. 185 of the Birds of Pegu describes the species which was sent from some part of Madras. I cannot say that I ever saw it and could much like to find out its exact locality. Mr. B. remarks that it is very like P. cruciata of Temminck — and its female is probably not to be distinguished from that of P. gularis. Specimen sent in Mr. Parkin's coll. as well as in the B. M.

Mr. B. describes another bird species from Aden as P. simplicitalis.

761 bis - Melanocrypha leucoptera,
Jerdon Appendix p. 874 Blyth

At p. 427 I state that it is quite possible that this lark may yet be found in the extreme N.-W. provinces - ~~some time~~ its occurrence there not having been noted at the time - In my Appendix p. 874 I ~~gave~~ entered it on the authority of Dr. Jameson of the Saharanpore Botanical Gardens and ~~the same year~~ in 1864 I ~~found~~ killed it in the Punjab - ~~It~~ The next year I found it in immense flocks extending from Delhi thro Hansiana and its occurrence has been noted by these others - ~~Dr.~~ It extends as low down the Indus as Sawan at all events -

Dimensions of one measured in the flesh
Length $7\frac{5}{8}$; extent $14\frac{1}{2}$; wing $4\frac{1}{2}$ Tail $2\frac{5}{8}$ bill from $\frac{5}{8}$ tars. 1 - foot $1\frac{5}{8}$ =

An very common member of them obtained in 1867 & caused vast numbers of all kinds to assemble & prey on them as Dr. Scott ~~did~~ me

Similar has Alaudula cheleensis –
like finfoletta – but smaller – bill more spatulate – more
infescent plumage – outer t.f. least extensf white ?

? also Raytal

Alaudula Adamsi Hume Ibis 1871
crest like raytal but – bill thicker shorter
& very larger – sy mecuae.

Gould has a Mal. specimen figured in Birds
pt XIX pl. 8 from Afghanistan

The Indian specimen is the small race of Calandrella
cinerea tenuirostris, Gadow?

762. Alaudala cantillans.

The length of bill varies much – being in
some more than half the gape – & being usually
less according to sex – under 3. females

762 bis – Alaudala pispoletta Pallas

Mitchykha – l.c.: like cantillans – can scarcely
more distinct; figured & respondy narrowly streaked
Mon – larger, bill larger & more slender –
being alone pale yellow beneath – upper mandible less
curved – legs fleshy brown – W. 3 6/8 T. 2 1/2

Rufiskha – rare – probably migratory to lower hills
in winter

763. Otocoris penicillata

This species could be named from the ~~first~~ Indian Territory — I insert it in Sclat on Taylor's authority as quoted —

764. Otocoris lapponica

This species in the cabinet wants I. at the end of the Appendix p. given as doubtful species in a good & well marked species — I now the first to ~~find~~ find it (since Sclat's supposed Appon specimen) in its native habitat at a great height on the inner Himalayas, breeding at an elevation of 18 — ~~[illegible]~~ 14,500 ft in July when I got the young — It is a fine large handsome species & the adult pegeonts strongly marked with the appearance at a little distance of an erected Plume. Identical in Mr. Sclat first noticed it — The sexes

Young to Lingham —

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Acts of India
Pt 19
Otterson Legislation to

Lepus /

differs accidentally the female having ~~strong~~ black like markings on the dorsal surface. The black of the ear-coverts is not continuous with that of the sides of the head — The white ear-coverts are less developed —

Measurements as in the flesh o ♀ L 8½ ext. 15. W 5; T 3¾ - foot 1⅝ - hind toe with claw $\frac{15}{20}$

Skull Mustelish, fetlocks bare white; incisors not brown-tipped black — U ♀ measured 7½ ext 14 W 4¾ —

I am not aware of it as has been killed in the ~~outer range~~ in winter at much lower elevations, and Adams, Lect. for lower Himalayan range, P.Z.S. 1858. p. 485 — is doubtful —

Several species from N. & Central Asia have been discriminated, besides of O. albipala, Brandt O. sibirica, Severtsov —

and also probably of my friend
of Sidica & no 708

like himself & others

see 2nd Suppl

It seems all the S. Sidica the first ??
locality where I procured it in abundance
but they considered it Chandoola sel.
being found in the Deccan, not very
far from Khandolla where Macfadyen
specimens were obtained —

765. Myotis dasycneme

I am inclined at present to agree with Hume & consider Blanford's malabarica ~~to be~~ to be the true Myot. dasycneme of Pallas. Hume notices the rather smaller dimensions ~~from~~ ~~to my~~ of my two specimens which he prefers attributes to my kind friend (from corresponding the Nilgiri Indian race) measured hides of M. pedia. I described my M. malabarica from an imperfect specimen, an old one of my own collecting. But without giving my measurements & indeed I say that fellows Myot. dasycneme very closely. I in fact identified this species when I had not full means of examining it closely. Hume gives the measurements as L 6 to 6¼ W. 3.5 to 3.65 tail 2. to 2.10 hind foot .53 to .57 ear .8 to .85 hind tibia 0.72 to .75

I perhaps the Chanda near Raipur, where
Fleming should have expected to have found
the deva

765 Ex. Sphyalander similleima – Hume

Differs from the last in its rather smaller size
paler & less rufous, shorter bill & hind claw
& in 1st primary being conspicuously shorter –
Wt. ♂ 5.20 – to 6.3. & 3.26; tail 1.75
bill 0.43 to 0.50. hind toe & claw .64 to .68
It occurs throughout N. India & extends to Shan
at least in Central India & Tenasserim
Pegu; resident, (?) also in middle
& totally distinct & perhaps

Mr. Sinclair adopts an intermediate

but once referred to Bonaparte & Cantarella

by Gould. Mr Sharpe has lately examined a

large series of specimens & decided them all identical —

Al. Newton

Hence — need to Index F. Mar 1869

955

766. Alauda leucotyrchia

Specimen obtained in the Salt range of the Punjab & sent home was stated by Blyth to be not distinguishable from arvensis.

1864-6

I had previously found it rather common at Sabathu in winter, but at that time took it to be the leucotyrchia as distinguished by the long 4th primary — I have seen the bird in any number in the Himalayas during summer — the only lark being A. gulgula — the I procured in the field was 7¼ inches; extent 13¼; wing 4¼. T. L. 1 15/16. tibia 9/10 — tars. 1. foot 1 17/20 hind toe & claw very rather over 1 — 4th quill ¼ inch shorter than 5th —

Since the A. relies from with a very
as a sponge
to the distinct evidence separates either way
from it —

767 Alsinda pulgala —

including the species gracilis & malabarica of Wight & Arn —

I find they but N. hedia — confined to the Neilgherries the Malabar coast & other parts of S. India & the next species — In Sirmur it extends over Kashmir — & is common in all the cultivated region, & also all the upper Sutlej valley — extending according to Stoliczka to all W. Tibet I found it ~~[illegible]~~ at the top of the pass leading into Kashmir in April, ~~[illegible]~~ and as it is not abundant there in all the valleys I presume it was migrating northwards —

Dimensions of one killed in Kashmir in Sirmur L $6\frac{1}{4}$ ext $12\frac{1}{4}$; arm $3\frac{7}{8}$; tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ tars. 1 find the ordinary rule 1 — by fleshy callus — 1st primary sensibly shorter than 2nd —

2d of Mansfield -

76.8. Anas malabarica Scopoli Blyth
Syn. A. galgula, Sarda B. & Horsf. (in fact)
Mr. Blyth in his Catalogue erroneously referred the last of
the Pelly Gerrie to this species ~~but afterwards~~
& rightly I agree with Brune should be
separated from the more dull colored galgula
of N. India — The figure of Sarepta however
shows a more pointed beak than this bird
& it may eventually turn out to have been founded
on an unusually slender billed Spec. decoy
duck as described, Blyth (l.c.) and myself
once witnessed inspection of it —
In dimension of Pelly Gerrie bird see Sarda (ut-

G. Le Cantepenin - 1.

The Dimension Feel Feeder Cat.

769. Sabella avitata

Probably G. fulgida of Adams (not A. fulgida of Gray) in the A. devon of Feeder Cat.)

Long measures sometimes 4½; total 3 – out 13 – tube & band 1.06 – Beaver measurement ( ) gills must be ~~[illegible]~~ misprinted

not being ½ inch – I cannot say that I have dreamed a smaller race – but Mr Blyth is inclined to hold G. Bogeri as distinct on a good specimen the size of being 3½, in the cul. in perfection. The crown appeared it on the coast Lack about Lahore. This small case whatever it be is probably the one Dr. Beaver gives the measurements of as Gray devon –

To Lethbridge deceased

Bond of Jonathan Pearson Perfoed Tubes

Legacy Duty £ 5 8/10 —